The New-York Times.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JEFFERSON AT MONTICELLO; The Private Life of Thomas Jefferson. With numerous fac-similes and a beautiful engraving of Monticello. By Rev. Hamilton W. Pierson, D.D., President of Columbia College, Ky. C. Scribner, No. 124 Grand-street, New-York.

We have here in a handsome octavo some most [illegible] and interesting passages in the life of a statesman whose commanding influence still survives in the history of our times, not only upon the American Continent, but wherever the spirit of the age is felt on earth. To see the great man at home; to learn the illustrative details of his daily life; to share the hospitality of his table and fireside; to sit with him in his family circle; to join him in his rural labors on his farm, and thence, to follow him to the Capital of the Nation, over which he was called to preside, and even there to be a familiar guest, is something rare in the perusal of historical biography, especially where it is posthumous, at so long a date as that of the present work. All this the reader of the volume before us thoroughly does, and, to an American, such a prospect is worth something. We will let Dr. Pierson briefly tell his own story, that all may judge:

> "This volume has been prepared from entirely new materials, derived from sources hitherto unexplored. It was the author's rare good fortune, some months since, to make the acquaintance of Capt. Edmund Bacon, a now aged and wealthy citizen of Kentucky, who was for twenty years the chief overseer and business manager of Mr. Jefferson's estate at Monticello. He obtained from him a large mass of letters, and other documents, in Mr. Jefferson's own handwriting, giving directions as to his farm, grounds, garden, stock of different kinds, and all the various matters connected with his farm at Monticello. He also spent several weeks in writing out, in detail, Capt. Bacon's reminiscences of his venerated employer. This work has been prepared exclusively from the material thus acquired. It is not, therefore, a rearrangement of historical facts in regard to Mr. Jefferson, that were already known and accessible to the public, but a presentation of those that are entirely new.
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> It does not come within the scope or design of this work to attempt any sketch of Mr. Jefferson's public life, or any discussion of his political or religious opinions. Its simple purpose is, so to describe his home, his personal appearance, and all his personal and business habits, as to set the *man* fully before the reader—as a farmer, manufacturer, and master; as a lover of fine horses, hogs, and sheep; as the enthusiastic cultivator of fruits and flowers; as the kind neighbor, the liberal benefactor of the poor; the participator in the childish sports of his grandchildren; the hospitable entertainer of swarms of visitors, that well-nigh ate up his substance and consumed his life; and in all the minutest details of his every-day home-life at Monticello. It is believed that the portraiture of Mr. Jefferson's private life, thus presented, is much more full and complete than any that has heretofore been given to the public."

Lectures consisting of portions of this volume have, upon special invitation, been delivered by Prof. Pierson, at Irving Hall, the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and various other places, before large and appreciative audiences. We augur for the book a cordial reception. The volume is published at $1 25, and will be sent by mail, on receipt of the price, to any part of the country.

"AIDS TO FAITH." A Series of Theological Essays. By Several Writers. Being a Reply to *Essays and Reviews*. Edited by William Thomson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. 1862.

In this "time of much doubt and trouble," when the minds of men are more than ever occupied with the great mysteries of human destiny, and skepticism rises on all sides like a devouring sea, such a publication as the *Aids to Faith* is most timely and most welcome. Its aim and character are of the highest, and it embodies within it the rich fruit of true piety and exalted worth, enhanced in their outward expression by the profoundest theological erudition. The latter qualification is only too observable in some of the Essays, which sacrifice much of their intrinsic merit to the evidences they seem anxious to present of comprehensive lore. It is well that the mock learning of infidelity should be confronted by the searching and overwhelming scholarship of truth and religion, but proof is sometimes overburdened with polemical minutiæ. Yet, this volume of "Essays," being dedicated to the "Head of the Church," and avowedly written in reply to papers that have appeared upon the anti-Christian side, are, of course, not addressed altogether to the unprofessional reader, and, hence, they are mailed in the heaviest armor of the Faith, to withstand the most cunning and prying assaults of those who champion error. Among these Essays, all of which betoken distinguished ability, the dissertations on "The Study of the Evidences of Christianity," by William Fitzgerald, D. D., Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross; "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentateuch," by Geo. Rawlinson, M. A., of Oxford; and "Scripture and its Interpretation," by Charles John Elliott, B. D., Dean of Exeter, will attract especial attention, where all are excellent.

ST. LEGER; OR, THE THREADS OF LIFE. A Romance by Richard B. Kimball, author of "Romance of Student Life," "Undercurrents," etc. New-York: George P. Putnam, No. 532 Broadway. 1862. 12mo, cloth.

This is a handsome new edition, in one volume, of a book which has delighted thousands of American and English readers, and everywhere won for its author a name eminent in the *belles lettres* of our day. A discriminating and often hypercritical Press, has, perforce, had nothing but words of encomium for Mr. Kimball, and fair as our revival in the higher regions of romance has been, its light but confirms the judgment which places the *St. Leger* on the same shelf with Bulwer's latest and best *Strange Story*. These columns have on former occasions borne witness to Mr. Kimball's success. The new edition of his *chef d'œuvre* is neatly and conveniently presented.

LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN. By the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." 1 vol., 12mo., with a Portrait of the Author. Price $1 25.

The general reader cannot have forgotten the *Recreations of a Country Parson*, which carried a sweet pleasure to so many firesides and closets. Mr. Boyd appears before us again, with the same placid smile, the same quiet yet searching glance, the same staid yet firm and manly step, and the same half-hiding humor, mingled with touching sentiment that marked the presence in which we impersonated him upon his earlier visit. To have a correct idea of the force and depth of this new and valued friend, let even the casual reader sit in the dusk of the evening, at that hour when "the parlor fire makes long shadows on the wall," and open this book at the title "Gone." He will not quickly close it, even though the deepening night steals on, and his gaze can no longer distinguish a letter on the printed page. Nor, thereafter, will he be quick in parting with the work, nor loth to open it at times when gentle meditation, inner self-communion, silent thoughtfulness are most desired and sought for. Mr. Boyd's "Leisure Hours" are golden seasons to his readers. He nowhere conceals from himself or others the sadness of real life, while he nowhere disparages its joys or exaggerates its sorrows. His gladness is full of a delicious melancholy; his melancholy thrills throughout with such rare consolation that it but tones to richer melody the accents of his gladness.

Mr. Boyd has a noble sense of justice and no love for shams. He looks into elements of men and things, and yields no homage to the mere surface as circumstances or accident have made it. The secret repinings, longings and hope above this earth, of myriads, are interpreted in these quiet, unassuming chapters. Their writer, in the endowment of chaste intellect, has not been denied that other rarer and, for poor humanity, much nobler gift, a heart!

These essays, with odd explanatory titles, "Concerning People of Whom More Might Have Been Made," "Concerning People Who Carried Weight in Life, with Some Thoughts of Those Who Never Had a Chance," "Concerning the World's Opinion, with Some Thoughts on Cowed People," and "Concerning the Sorrows of Childhood" are full of "the milk of human kindness" poured out from the breast of heavenly charity. Among the others, "College Life in Glasgow," is interesting for the details of fact it yields and the spirit in which they are given. We bid the *Leisure Hours* good speed to every hearthstone in the land.

A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS. By J. Cordy Jeaffreson, Author of "Novels and Novelists," "Crewe Rise," etc., etc., reprinted from the English edition. New-York: Rudd & Carleton, No. 130 Grand-street. London: Hurst & Blackett. Crown octavo, 500 pp.

Mr. Jeaffreson met with severe usage among the critics on both the occasions of his former literary ventures. Some of them were dismally funny about his *Crewe Rise*, and apoplectically paradoxical in every reference to his *Novels and Novelists*. But Mr. Jeaffreson, writing from Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, and leaning upon the aid of Dr. Munk, the librarian of the College of Physicians, and Dr. Diamond, of Twickenham House, tries again, and admirably wins. His collection of traits, anecdotes and narratives of physicians eminent and obscure, wealthy and poor, handsome and ugly, wild and sedate, commonplace and queer, from the days of Æsculapius down to our own, is a professional treasure. Everything about doctors is given—their dress, habits, diet, principles, personal appearance, nationality and religion, and last, but not least, their different methods of curing or killing are here set forth. Of course, the most noted names of English early and modern practice, the Brownes, the Digbys, the Sloanes, the Meades, Akensides, Lettsoms, Longs, and Abernethys figure in a setting of mirthful incident that sparkles as keenly as an array of their own lancets, and the whole tenor of the book gives rise to shrewd suspicions that the profession, in favoring its appearance and circulation, have designs upon their apoplectic patients. To all who are not too plethoric, we recommend this "cure for the heartache." The rest may try it homœopathically.

The volume is handsomely printed and bound in cloth, Carleton's well-known style, and is adorned with a characteristic Hogarthian frontispiece waggishly entitled "The Undertaker's Arms."

THE MAGAZINES.

Harper's New Monthly, for April, just out, excels its predecessors for the year in many respects. The illustrated papers with which it opens are remarkably good. "Pambookat; A Fairy Tale of the Malays," is the first of these, and, with rich and tasteful illustration, gracefully romanticises the wonders of the steam-engine, the electric telegraph, the sewing-machine, chloroform, &c. "Caricature and Caricaturists," with its odd, quaint pictures, is a gem of criticism and research. "The Building of the Ship" is the third pictorial paper, and is alike valuable and interesting. Continuations of "Orley Farm," by Anthony Trollope, "The Adventures of Philip," by Thackeray, and of "Mistress and Maid," by Miss Mulock, are prominent features. We are not of the number, however, who admire the nondescript cuts that accompany the former two productions. The original designs of our home artists are better in every particular. The latter are brighter, more graceful, more expressive, and infinitely less affected. The American drawings connected with "American History, Biography, Industry, Character and Scenery" afford positive relief after the contemplation of the sombre, blurred, slovenly or overstrained designs with which some of the latter English novels have been deformed. This very number of *Harper's* affords abundant proof of our assertion. Two or three good stories, such as "Calico and Chatterbox," "My Special Contributor," and as many excellent sketches, including "Camp Life at the Relay," "Shays' Rebellion," "Fitz-Greene Halleck," and "The Contest in America," an essay from *Fraser's Magazine*, by John Stuart Mill, with the ever-welcome Editor's Easy Chair, Drawer and Foreign Bureau, and the usual supplement of Monthly Fashions and Caricature, complete this acceptable number.

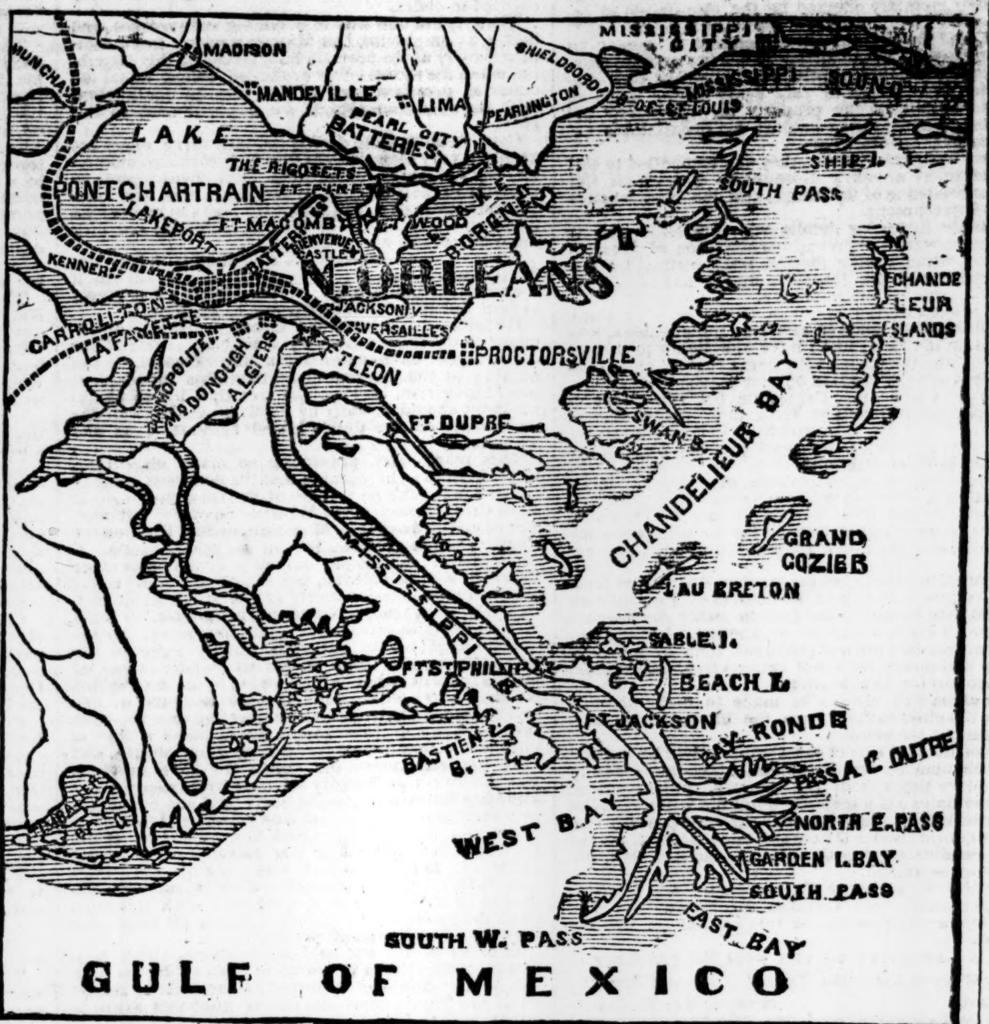
The Atlantic Monthly, for April, offers a rich table of contents. Mr. Higginson contributes an excellent and judicious "Letter to a Young Contributor." "John Lamar," by the author of "A Story of To-Day," will impress every thoughtful reader with the depth of its moral as well as with the power of its writer. Whittier gives a second of his charming "Mountain Pictures," in living verse, and David A. Wasson offers a well-written article on "Individuality." "The German Burns," by Bayard Taylor, is a mingled review and essay on the poems of John Peter Hebel, who was to Germany what Jasmin was to France, and, as Mr. Taylor thinks, what Burns was to Scotland, in English literature. The prose parallel to Hebel in the German tongue was Auerbach, whose *Dorfgeschichten* are the unrhymed poetry of Teutonic peasant life. But Auerbach went nearer to the style which Mr. Taylor reproduces in English translation, than did Hebel, whose original is in most instances far too elevated and artistic to admit of transposition into the half-Irish half-English phraseology of laboring life in our city streets. A "Basle loafer," is not a New-York or Boston "*loafer*," by any means. In a hundred corners of this metropolis, men, women and children are to be found who talk in every mood the very dialects that Hebel uses, just as we could readily find a host who hold daily converse in the quaintest style of Robert Burns. But how different in all the æsthetics of manner and conversation they are from any analogous class of our people! For this, even while detecting the discrepancies of Mr. Taylor's translations in many places, we the more thoroughly admire the wonderful ingenuity and patience with which he has labored to make the American public acquainted with some of the most secluded phases of German life in the remotest provinces, as they are reflected in the knotty verses of a rural poet. For the American reader, and especially where that reader is a student of German literature and history, Mr. Taylor has made a discovery all his own, and it is to be hoped that a volume of "Hebel," in biographical narrative and translation, will follow the promise of this novel article. "The Forester," Prof. Agassiz' "Methods of Study in Natural History," continued; "Agnes of Sorrento," by Mrs. Stowe; "Then and Now in the Old Dominion," by the Rev. Mr. Conway, and "American Civilization," by R. W. Emerson, in his best vein, are among the good things of this number, which, be it said, moves steadily onward in its peculiar path with evidently increasing success. Ticknor & Fields, the publishers in Boston, and Henry Dexter and Ross & Tousey in this City, will be remembered as the agents for this popular periodical.

Blackwood's Magazine, for March. Leonard Scott & Co.: No. 79 Fulton-street. This veteran of the monthlies still holds his own. Edinburgh Castle itself seems to rest on less durable foundations. The table of contents offers us Part 2d of "Salem Castle in the Chronicles of Carlingford;" a characteristic article entitled "Classic or Gothic," or the Battle of the Styles; Caxtoniana, a Series of Essays on Life, Literature and Manners; Leaves from the Club Books; Lord Castlereagh; Characteristics of Language; David Wingate's Poems and Songs, &c. There is something to suit every palate, and not one ill-seasoned dish.

Personal.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American Agency and Reading-Room, No. 10 Strand, London, Eng., week ending March 15, 1862: Rev. J. J. Kelly, Jos. J. Rogers, Cyrus W. Field, W. S. Townsend, J. T. White, New-York; Col. Tal. P. Shaffner, Kentucky; G. P. Bemis, Thos. Nillis, Boston; Ernest Berger, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Forbes, Baltimore; W. Moran, Philadelphia, U. S. Consul to Bayonne; Thos. Selver, Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS AND ITS APPROACHES AND DEFENCES.



THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Twelve years ago, Henry Clay, speaking in the United States Senate, uttered the memorable words: "I say in my place, never will we, who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries, consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize, or upon the turrets of the Crescent City—*never*, never!" It is over a year now since other flags than the Stars and Stripes—the miserable three-barred bunting of rebellion, and the yellow Pelican rag—were raised upon these turrets; and for all that time until now have they flaunted defiance in the face of the nation, and barred out from their heritage those who dwell on the upper tributaries of the father of waters. The time is now at hand, however, if it has not already arrived, when these alien emblems shall be torn down and made the winding-sheets for secession, to be replaced once more on Balize and turret by the flaming symbol of Union and Nationality.

There are various indications that operations have actually been begun against the river and lake defences of New-Orleans by Gen. Butler and Capt. Porter. We publish herewith a clear and minute little map of the locality, showing the various approaches to the city, by lake and river, and indicating the position of the various forts, earthworks, and other defences, from a short study of which a very accurate idea may be obtained of the "situation," and of the work to be done by the mortar fleet and by the land and naval force now in that vicinity.

New-Orleans is distant 100 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi River, and five miles south of Lake Ponchartrain, with which it communicates by water and railway. The levee has an average width of about 100 feet where it fronts the town, which stretches parallel to it for about five miles, and extends from one mile to two miles behind it, chiefly in the direction of the lake. The river immediately opposite has a width of one half a mile, and a depth of from 150 to 160 feet, and, sweeping around from the west, first in a north and then in a northeast direction, forms a large crescent-shaped curve.

It is probable that the naval force was divided into two columns and the works on the lake and on the Mississippi assaulted simultaneously. If an attack was made by way of Lake Ponchartrain, the fleet in entering the lake had to pass through one of two channels (formed by an island at its mouth,) called the Rigolets, which were extensively fortified. The fort on the island is called Fort Pike. It guards the Rigolets or main passage between Lakes Borgne and Ponchartrain, in the rear of the city. We have already news, by way of Memphis, that this fort has been assaulted and taken by our fleet; but of any further operations the rebels do not inform us. They depreciate the importance of the capture of Fort Pike by saying that it is an old work mounting only a few guns. But it mounted fifty double fortified long 24-pound guns, had two deep and wide ditches, and all the appliances known to modern skill. For ten years it was commanded by Col. John Mountfort, of the United States Artillery, formerly of Boston. Its stragetic importance is very great.

Opposite this fort, on the right, there was a heavy battery, name unknown, and on the left hand side of the other channel stood Fort Wood. Batteries have been erected and intrenchments thrown up within the past year, extending from Chef Montein, in Lake Borgne, along the border of Lake Ponchartrain, guarding in all directions the approaches to the city, the principal defences being called Lakeville and Lakeport.

A recent number of the Richmond *Dispatch*, mixing truth and falsehood, says:

> "New-Orleans has no fortifications or defences in her rear, and the swamps back of it are impassable, except by the shell road and the railroads. Vessels of all character, drawing not over 11 feet of water, can ascend Lake Ponchartrain to within six miles of the city. There is not an armed vessel of of any importance upon the lake, and the land for more than twenty-five miles around is a low swamp, easily and effectually swept by the guns of a fleet."

The rebels, however, seemed to have expected the city would be attacked by way of the Mississippi River and the Balize, and made still greater preparations in that direction.

There are three main passes to the Mississippi, the Northeast Pass, the Southeast Pass, and the Southwest Pass. These, at their widest divergence, are about twenty-two miles apart. The Southwest Pass has usually thirteen feet of water on the bar; the depth varies considerably, so that vessels drawing but fourteen and a half feet sometimes lie weeks in the mud before being able to pass over.

The other passes are still more fickle and changeable, although admitting heavy draft vessels. The land at the entrance of the Mississippi River is nothing but mud-banks, continually increasing, with reeds and rushes growing upon it at the height of ten or twelve feet above the water. From the bar to New-Orleans is 120 miles.

The various passes converge, forming the delta, about twelve miles from the gulf. At this point in the river two or three steamers could obstruct the navigation of the river for any length of time, and against an enemy approaching from any direction, except by a similar marine from the sea. The city finds available access to the gulf through the Mississippi.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

A recent number of the Richmond *Dispatch* says:

> "The Mississippi is fortified so as to be impassable for any hostile fleet or flotilla. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with one hundred and seventy guns, (68-pounders, rifled by Barkley Britten, and received from England.) The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam of about a quarter of a mile from the above forts.
>
> No flotilla on earth would force that dam in less than two hours, during which it would be within short and cross range of one hundred and seventy guns of the largest calibre, many of which would be served with red-hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in every fort and every battery.
>
> Between New-Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the Plain of Chalmette, near Janin's Property, there are redoubts, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to be effective at five miles range. A ditch thirty feet wide and twenty deep extends from the Mississippi to La Capriere.
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> In the Forts St. Philip and Jackson there are 3,000 men, of whom a goodly portion are experienced artillerymen and gunners who have served in the navy."

The same paper says:

> "In a day or two we shall have ready two iron-cased floating batteries. The plates are 4½ inches thick, of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron-cased battery will mount 20 68-pounders, placed so as to skim the water, and strike the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary shells, cupola furnaces for molten iron, congreve rockets and fire ships.
>
> At New-Orleans itself we have 32,000 infantry, and as many more quartered in the immediate neighborhood. In discipline and drill they are far superior to the Yankees. We have two very able and active generals, who possess our entire confidence—Gen. Mansfield Sorrel and Brig.-Gen. Ruggles. For Commodore we have old Hollins—a Nelson in his way.
>
> We are ready to give the Yankees a hot reception when they come. Around all are mad with excitement and rage. Our only fear is that the Northern invaders will not appear. We have made such extensive preparation to receive them, that it were vexatious if their invisable armada escapes the fate we have in store for it."

There are also said to be other formidable obstructions of various kinds in the river, to prevent the passage upward of a fleet. A correspondent at Ship Island, writing recently, says:

> "I have conversed with some prisoners recently taken, in reference to the obstructions placed across the Mississippi by the rebels to prevent the passage of Federal men-of-war. From them I learn there is an immense raft of logs, containing *eighty thousand feet*, stretched across the river at a point called the 'Jump.' The raft is secured to the banks of the river, on either side, by heavy chains, which are dropped when any of the Confederate steamers pass. This formidable obstruction is commanded by a strong battery."

New-Orleans is the great commercial and financial emporium of the South. It is the great Southern cotton emporium. Superior cheapness of transportation by water draws thither all the cotton produced in Middle and Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Eastern Texas and Mississippi. The tobacco, hemp, and the cereals of our vast Western empire find their way thither from the same cause. Half a continent pours its productive wealth into its bosom, and finds thence its way to the markets of the world. It is, in brief, the key to the wealth, the prosperity and advancement of fifteen States. Its possession would be of vast material benefit. It would afford us at once the means of forcing the States of Texas, Louisiana and Western Mississippi back to their allegiance, and serve as the point from whence we could force our other rebellious sisters of the Southwest back to their duty. The fact of its capture would inspire the utmost terror throughout the entire South. A moral paralysis would fall upon the boldest spirits of secessionism.

The population of the City, by the census of 1860, was 168,472. This has doubtless been greatly reduced since that time, but, allowing for the operation of all reducing causes, and it still probably numbers considerably rising a hundred thousand souls. If we may not now daily look for news of its fall, we may at least anticipate learning what is virtually the same thing—that Gen. Butler and Capt. Porter have captured all its defences, opened up the river, and hold the contumacious city at the mercy of the mortars.

BRITISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Good News from America—"Secession" Breaks Down in England—Manchester for Non-Intervention—Its Influence on Public Opinion—Trade Statements, Cotton, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Manchester, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

The last four steamers from America have come to us with good news from a far country. Somerset, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Missouri, have seemed to light up for us the Western heavens, and we turn our thoughts homewards to rejoice with our countrymen, from whom we are separated by so many leagues of land and sea.

Although the sympathies and good will of foreign nations is of less consequence than brave hearts and heavy artillery at home, yet your readers will be pleased to learn that simultaneously with the failure of the rebellion in the fields of Kentucky and Tennessee, is its complete failure here; and it is only fair to say that, however comforting these late successes may be to multitudes of Englishmen, as conducive to a speedy close of the war, yet the great change recently apparent in public opinion, was unmistakably evident before intelligence of these victories was received.

The American public may, without injustice, accord much of the credit of this change in British opinion to the City of Manchester.

The political influence of this town on all subjects that hinge upon the great industrial interests of the Empire, is of great weight and consequence.

Three months ago, there was a strong party in England, much more numerous and active than it is now, who were inclined to agitate the public mind for intervention of some kind, in the American difficulty. Many newspapers either declared or implied such a disposition, and in the recess of Parliament, when members made their cattle-show and agricultural dinner speeches, considerable numbers of them found it acceptable to their constituents to enlarge upon the doctrine, that there must be, by some means, a stop to this "*fratricidal and useless war.*" These pleas were almost always put forward in behalf of Manchester, and its surrounding cotton-spinning cities, where distresses were an unfailing topic of declamation and commiseration.

Meanwhile these old substantial, and what a Boston writer would term, "the heavy men of Manchester," were giving this whole matter their earnest examination, and looking into it with that degree of carefulness which great questions of State policy are apt to receive at the hands of such men, when the ethics involved are accompanied with important considerations of pounds, shillings, and pence.

The result was, that the Manchester men *declined*, with a unanimity almost complete, all pretexts for intervention urged in their behalf. This completely took the wind from those who had so boldly ventured for their rescue. The same influences went out from Leeds, and other great manufacturing districts, and a revolution thereupon took place in the tone of the Press in conversation upon the street; and on Change, in the cities, some had confidently predicted that the Emperor of the French was about to take measures to raise the blockade—a catspaw to pull out the chestnuts, was believed to be verily at hand; but the assembly of the French Senate, and the royal address, soon changed all that, and *non-intervention* became the settled purpose of England, so far as indicated by the expressions of the people; and soon after the opening of Parliament, it became an undoubted truth that such was the determination of the Government. Earl Russell has spoken kindly in our interests, on every occasion when they have been introduced in Parliament, and under his treatment. The arrests of British subjects, the stone fleet, the blockade, have shrunk to small proportions, compared with the same as heard before in the hue and cry of the newspapers, and, as a matter of fact, the rebellion has completely *broken down* in its hold upon the sympathies of the English people.

Some of the papers, indeed many of them, still withhold any expression of interest in the Union successes. The Manchester *Guardian* receives the report of the success at Fort Donelson with an air of incredulity, and the London *Times* contains daily leaders to prove that all these successes and victories amount to little or nothing, even if true.

After all, there is a deep feeling of good fellowship between the two countries, however we may bicker for a time, when our interests seem to clash, or our pride of country or government is in question. Still the springs of a better feeling are much deeper laid, and of a more permanent activity. Our actual brotherhood will, after all temporary excitements, assert its power and claim fraternity.

You cannot meet one hundred men together anywhere in England, who will not, some of them, have near relatives in the United States; and so long as England and New-England, York and New-York, Hampshire and New-Hampshire, shall be traced upon the maps, there will be multitudes of hearts that yearn across the ocean for each others welfare.

The opening of Parliament has produced the trade and navigation reports, from which a few figures may be interesting to American readers. I find, from statements in the *Times*, based upon these reports, that the British exports have fallen off £10,000,000 ($50,000,000) during the year 1861, they being, in 1860, £135,000,000, and in 1861, £125,000,000, to all countries.

The British sales of goods to American customers were, in 1860, £22,000,000, and in 1861, only £9,000,000. The falling off in the American trade is £3,000,000 more than the whole deficiency. The loss of £13,000,000 of American trade has, therefore, been replaced to the amount of £3,000,000, by the increase of British exportation to other countries.

The trade with France has increased enormously under the recent commercial treaty, and from £5,000,000 in 1860, it has increased to £9,000,000 in 1861. Thus, for the year 1861, there has been but little difference between the exports to France and those to the United States. The exact figures are: United States, 1861, £9,058,326; France, 1861, £8,896,282.

Your readers will be quite surprised to know that the importations of cotton into England have been actually of greater value in 1861 than in 1860, and the American supply being in the year 1861 valued at £27,000,000, and for the year 1860, £30,000,000, shows a falling off of only £3,000,000 for 1861—while the East Indian supplies have risen from £300,000, 1860, to £900,000, 1861.

The American reader will, however, find the explanation of the above as to American cotton in the fact that it is *since the close of the year* 1861 that the crop of 1861 should begin to arrive in market. Hence we find that since the 31st December, 1861, the amount of cotton received from the United States is less than the one-hundredth part of the receipts for the corresponding period of the previous year, and the amount received in the last month (February) was only the two-hundredth part of what might have been expected but for the blockade. Thus we see that it is only just now that the actual pinch is upon the manufacturer and cotton dealer. Up to this time they have in fact suffered no material damage. To be sure, more than 100,000 poor operatives have been thrown upon the poor rates, by stoppage of mills in this county of Lancaster; but the great proprietors congratulate each other, quietly, that in view of their previous over productions, and the Indian and other Eastern markets glutted with cotton fabrics, that the shortening of time or stoppage of mills, in consequence of American difficulties, has really been an advantage to them, and will probably prevent a *crisis* from excessive manufacture, which must have soon overtaken them, and in which both master and men would have suffered much worse than they have done.

This they say of the past; but this view of the case throws no light upon the future; and Manchester, under its present organization of labor and machinery, can no more live without American cotton than it can live and work without *coal* from the mines of England.

Thus it is that the Manchester men are intensely interested in every item of news from the United States, and intelligence of the late victories have been received with great satisfaction; not because they care so much for the merits of the case at issue, but because these brilliant successes *show progress toward peace*, and afford glimpses of the end, with opening of ports and resumption of trade.

OAKLAND.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Documentary History of the Expedition.

Negotiations Between the Foreign Offices of England, France and Spain.

THE ORIGIN AND AIM OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Correspondence Between the Envoys and the Mexican Government.

The Conservative Attitude of Great Britain.

Mr. Seward on the Position of the United States.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE MOVEMENT.

We have received from official sources an advance copy of the "Correspondence Respecting the Affairs of Mexico," laid by the British Foreign Office before Parliament by command of Her Majesty the Queen.

This most valuable division of the English Blue Book places before us the whole documentary history of the diplomatic proceedings which have led to the present attitude of the British Government in the so-called Mexican imbroglio, commencing in the Spring of 1861 and continuing to the close of that year. This question, which concerns the welfare, and, perhaps, the existence of a sister Republic—our nearest neighbor on the American Continent, excepting only the British Colonies—is of paramount importance to our people, and we have, therefore, republished in the columns of the Times the most weighty and interesting portions of the official papers comprised in the collection presented under the title above recited, the correspondence commencing with the instructions of the Foreign Office to Sir Charles Wyke, the British Envoy to Mexico, on the departure of that officer to his post.

No. 1.—Lord J. Russell to Sir C. Wycke.

[Extract.] Foreign Office, March 30, 1861.

A passage to Vera Cruz having been ordered for you on board the contract-packet appointed to leave Southampton on the 2d of April, you will embark on board that vessel, and on your arrival at Vera Cruz proceed at once to Mexico. You will probably find Mr. Mathew already in diplomatic communication with the Constitutional Government: for Her Majesty's Government can hardly doubt that it will have willingly acceded to the conditions on which the reëstablishment of friendly intercourse has been made to depend.

The instructions addressed to Mr. Mathew, both before and since the final triumph of the Liberal party, made the recognition by Great Britain of the Constitutional Government contingent upon the acknowledgment by that Government of the liability of Mexico for the claims of British subjects, who, either in their persons or in their property, for a long series of years, can be proved to have suffered wrong at the hands of successive Governments in Mexico.

If Mr. Mathew should not have obtained any such concession from the Constitutional Government before your arrival, you must use your own discretion as to the time at which you should present your credentials. It is, of course, desirable that the reëstablishment of regular diplomatic intercourse with Mexico should not be delayed; but it might happen that the manifestation of any undue eagerness on your part to bring about such a state of things, might encourage the Constitutional Government to withhold the preliminary concession which Mr. Mathew was instructed to require.

Her Majesty's Government have all along declared that they had no desire to prejudge the quarrel between the two parties who have been long arrayed against each other in Mexico, or to side with one party against the other. Had the party of Gen. Miramon shown a due regard for international obligations, and for the rights of British subjects, the British Legation would not have been withdrawn from the City of Mexico. That step was forced upon Her Majesty's Government by continual disregard of the rights of British subjects, and of the obligations of international engagements, which rendered it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to continue to hold relations with the constituted authorities. But if the newly-established Government should evince a disposition to act on different principles, you will state to it without hesitation that the friendly feelings of Her Majesty's Government for Mexico have undergone no change, notwithstanding the grievous wrongs which British subjects have sustained at the hands of the successive Governments of that Republic; that the policy of the British Government with regard to Mexico is a policy of non-intervention, and that the British Government desire to see Mexico free and independent, and in a position to regulate the civil administration of the country, to maintain internal peace, and to discharge its international duties without the active intervention of any foreign Power whatever. Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that such assurances as these will induce the Mexican Government to rely with confidence on the disinterestedness of any advice or suggestions which you may see occasion to offer to it, though I would caution you against obtruding such advice upon it, and still more against entering into any contest with the representative of any other Power for exclusive influence over the councils of the Government.

I would, moreover, particularly caution you against taking any part in the political questions which may arise between contending parties in the State. A British Minister can never safely interfere in such matters; but as the representative of a country possessing liberal institutions, and therefore desiring to see other nations enjoying the same blessing, he will always be looked upon with respect, and will have more real influence for good in proportion as he keeps aloof from the factions or disputes of rival parties in the State.

Your earliest attention after your arrival in Mexico, must be given to the question of British claims. You are aware that it has not been the custom of Her Majesty's Government, although they have always held themselves free to do so, to interfere authoritatively on behalf of those who have chosen to lend their money to foreign Governments, and the Mexican bondholders have not been an exception to this rule. The Constitutional Government, however, while established at Vera Cruz under the Presidency of Señor Juarez, concluded with Capt. Dunlop, two years ago, an arrangement, by which it was stipulated that 25 per cent. of the customs receipts at Vera Cruz and Tampico should be assigned to the British bondholders, and 16 per cent. to the holders of Convention bonds. That Convention was confirmed and extended by the arrangement lately made by Capt. Aldham. The claims of the bondholders, therefore, to the extent provided for in those arrangements, have acquired the character of an international obligation, and you should accordingly insist upon the punctual fulfillment of the obligations thus contracted.

The bondholders, moreover, have sustained a grievous loss by the robbery of a large sum of money belonging to them, which had been deposited for security in the house of Her Majesty's Legation, and if Mr. Mathew should not have succeeded before your arrival in making a satisfactory arrangement for the early restitution of the amount thus plundered, you will insist upon such arrangement being immediately entered into with yourself. Her Majesty's Government will not admit as an excuse for hesitation in this respect the plea that the robbery was committed by the late Government. For as regards this, as indeed all other claims, Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that the party who committed the wrong is alone responsible. Great Britain does not recognize any party as constituting the Republic in its dealings with foreign nations, but holds the entire Republic, by whatever party the Government of it may from time to time be administered, to be responsible for wrongs done to British subjects by any party or persons at any time administering the powers of Government.

Her Majesty's Government do not, indeed, anticipate any determined refusal on the part of the Constitutional Government to afford redress in this particular case; but if you should meet with any such resistance, you will apprize the Mexican Government that you are authorized and enjoined at once to call upon Her Majesty's naval forces to support, and, if necessary, to enforce, your demand for reparation. The fact that the scene of the outrage was the residence of the British Mission, gives Her Majesty's

Government special right to enforce reparation in this particular case.

The robbery committed by Gen. Degollado, when acting under the orders of the Government established at Vera Cruz, on a conducta of specie on its way to the coast, in which specie British subjects were largely interested, stands next in order as an act of violence for which reparation must be obtained; and I do not doubt that there will be no hesitation in making good the losses sustained by that transaction.

It is unnecessary for me on this occasion to go through the list of claims of British subjects which it will be your duty to press for settlement. Mr. Mathew has been instructed to present a list of such claims to the Ministers of the Republic, and to demand a settlement of them.

You will find on examining this list that the several claims, although differing in degree, are all of a nature to require reparation, and it will be your duty to arrange with the Mexican Government the manner in which such reparation shall be made. Whatever arrangement you may make should be recorded in a Convention. For this purpose Her Majesty has been pleased to grant you a full power under the great seal.

The general British claims may probably be classed under two heads: those the validity of which has been recognized, and those the validity of which is still to be ascertained.

As regards the first class, the Convention should be confined to providing for the manner in which the amounts already agreed upon should be paid; for Her Majesty's Government will not allow cases already examined and determined to be reopened for prospective benefit either of British parties or of the Mexican Government.

As regards the second class the Convention should provide for examining the claims, and for the liquidation of such as may be pronounced valid, either in whole or in part, on the same principle and in the same manner as may be stipulated in regard to the first class. Whether the examination of such claims shall be made by a mixed Commission or not, must be left to your discretion to determine.

As regards the first class of claims, they should be severally specified in the Convention, with the sums payable in respect of each; but such enumeration will of course not be practicable as regards the second class, which must remain open for the insertion of any claims brought forward before a specific day.

As regards the time at which either class of the claims shall be paid, Her Majesty's Government are aware that some degree of indulgence may be necessary. The troubles which have for many years past distracted the Republic have, as a natural result, impoverished the country, and made it difficult for the Constitutional Government to raise at once funds sufficient to provide for the immediate wants of the Civil Administration, and for the liabilities of the country towards foreign creditors and claimants. But you must be careful not to allow any temporary forbearance which you may show in pressing for the liquidation of British claims to be construed into indifference. So far from that, you will lose no opportunity of pointing out the necessity of taking measures for developing the resources of the country, on the ground that the result of such development will be to supply the Treasury not only with the means of meeting the expenses of the Civil Government, but also with those for satisfying all international claims.

An opinion has got abroad that the Constitutional Government will probably adopt some measure in regard to ecclesiastical property, which will place at its disposal a large sum of money.

It is not the part of Her Majesty's Government to say whether this act should be sanctioned or not, but if by any measures of the Mexican Government, which they consider right and expedient, the public Treasury should be immediately or prospectively replenished, Her Majesty's Government may fairly urge that British claimants should have the benefit of such a state of things, and obtain an earlier settlement of their outstanding claims.

The only question affecting the internal polity of Mexico, in regard to which Her Majesty's Government would feel warranted in offering advice unsolicited, is that of freedom for religious worship. Putting aside all considerations of a moral character, which are so strongly in favor of a general liberty of conscience, it is impossible to doubt that Mexico would find great political advantage in throwing down the barrier which now prevents Christians of different sects from settling in the country, and in thereby encouraging the immigration from other countries of persons whose activity and skill would contribute to improve the resources of the country.

I inclose a dispatch on this subject, which I addressed to Lord Cowley in July last.

You are so well acquainted with the peculiarities of the Spanish character that it is needless for me to dilate on the best means of dealing with the people with whom you may be brought into contact. They are to be influenced by moderate language and considerate demeanor, but they resist and defy attempts to intimidate or coerce.

But it may be that with all your tact and forbearance you will fail to obtain a hearing for well-founded representations on behalf of British subjects; and in such cases you may, by referring quietly to the presence of Her Majesty's ships-of-war on the coasts of Mexico, leave the Mexican Government to infer that those ships are available for your support if your just demands should be rejected, or if the engagements entered into with you should be disregarded.

As regards the question of Article X. of the Convention of 1826, you will find that the construction of that article has been a fruitful source of discussion between the two Governments, more especially during the rule of Gen. Miramon, when forced loans, under one denomination or another, but more usually of late under that of a tax on capital, were continually attempted to be levied on Her Majesty's subjects. You will judge how far any overture on your part for clearing up doubts in regard to this article, and for securing for British subjects exemption from all extraordinary contributions, under whatever denomination they may be levied, would meet with a favorable reception on the part of the Mexican Government, and if you see a probability of such being the case, you will frame and refer home for consideration the draft of an additional article to the Convention of 1826, to which the Mexican Government would be likely to agree.

If any differences should arise between the Mexican Government and Foreign Powers, you will not hesitate to employ such influence as you may possess for preventing those differences from leading to an open rupture. But in taking such a course, you must be careful not to assume for yourself, or for your Government, any responsibility, and you must avoid any uncalled-for assumption of mediation.

With the representatives of Foreign States accredited to the Republic you will endeavor to live in harmony. You will always bear in mind that neither in Mexico, nor in any part of the world do Her Majesty's Government seek any exclusive political influence, nor any commercial advantages which they are not ready to share with all the nations of the earth. The only object at which they aim is to secure for this country its proper place in the family of nations, and their only desire is to employ any influence which Great Britain may possess, for the promotion of general peace and the development of commercial industry.

[Inclosure in No. 1.]

Lord J. Russell to Earl Cowley.

[Extract.] Foreign Office, July 17, 1860.

I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government do not at all pretend to impose religious toleration as a basis in Mexico.

But it appears to Her Majesty's Government that to restrict a quiet and obedient subject of the State from worshipping God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to his Creator, whether alone or in communion with others, is a barbarous abuse of power. All that the Civil Magistrate can ask is obedience in civil matters, and the right of religious freedom is so natural and so obvious that it is probable Mexico never will be tranquil so long as men are punished for entertaining a belief different from that of the Government. When, therefore, there is a question of renewing our offer of mediation, Her Majesty's Government will express in a separate dispatch their conviction that a tyranny over men's consciences ought to be abandoned by the Government of Mexico.

NO. 2.—IN RELATION TO THE MURDER OF THE BRITISH VICE-CONSUL.

Lord J. Russell to Sir C. Wyke.

Foreign Office, April 17, 1861.

Sir: I have received from Mr. Mathew and from Her Majesty's Consul in Mexico, an account of the barbarous murder of Mr. Edward Bodmer, the British Vice-Consul at Tasco, whilst endeavoring to save the life of a Mexican citizen, who was assaulted by some soldiers belonging to a section of Gen. Vicario's army. I have now to instruct you to urge the Mexican Government to spare no efforts to bring the perpetrators of this atrocious outrage to justice, and you will at the same time demand ample reparation for the widow and family of Mr. Bodmer. I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

NO. 3.—IN RELATION TO RELIGIOUS GUARANTEES.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell.—(Received May 10.)

Mexico, March 26, 1861.

My Lord: I have received a note, of which I have the honor to inclose a translation, from Señor Zarco, expressing the desire of the Mexican Government to secure to Her Majesty's subjects in Mexico the rights of worship according to their conscience, by an additional, or, more correctly, I believe, by a separate article to the International Treaty.

A similar communication has, I understand, been addressed to the Ministers of the United States and Prussia, who inform me that they entertain no doubt that the proposal will be gladly accepted by their respective Governments.

From the class of persons who are likely to be attracted to this country, in mining and other pursuits, by the prolongation of peace, I believe that to no nation will this privilege be more important than to Her Majesty's subjects, and I venture to assure myself that your Lordship will receive with much satisfaction the proposal of the Mexican Government for insuring this right under the guarantee of treaties. I have, &c.

(Signed,) GEORGE B. MATHEW.

[Inclosure in No. 3.]

Señor Zarco to Mr. Mathew.

(Translation.) Mexico, March 25, 1861.

The undersigned, &c., has the honor to address Mr. Mathew by special command of His Excellency the President, and to inform him that the Constitutional Government of Mexico is desirous to afford foreigners full protection and security with proper guarantees, and that consequently it is ready to add an Additional Article to the Treaty already existing between Great Britain and Mexico, whereby it shall be stipulated that foreigners may carry out freely, publicly, and under the protection of the law, their several forms of religion, and worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

The preliminary steps in this matter can be entered upon in this Capital, should Mr. Mathew be provided with the powers necessary for such transactions; otherwise at the Court of St. James, so soon as the Representative of Mexico shall have presented his credentials. The undersigned, &c.

(Signed,) FRANCISCO ZARCO.

NO. 4.—RELATIVE TO BRITISH CLAIMS.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell.—(Received May 10.)

Mexico, April 5, 1861.

My Lord: In a recent and prolonged conversation with Señor Zarco, Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to British claims, that gentleman earnestly assured me of the desire entertained by his Government to meet my just demands on behalf of Her Majesty's subjects in every manner that the deplorable financial condition of Mexico would admit; and further expressed the readiness of the Mexican Government to do whatever your Lordship might deem proper for preventing a recurrence of the exactions lately suffered by British subjects from misinterpretation or deficiencies in the International Treaty, from which many of the existing reclamations have arisen.

I thought it, therefore, desirable to address him a brief note on these subjects, in order to be enabled to submit to your Lordship some definite proposals and views.

The unsettled condition and future prospects of Mexico, and the experience of the last three years render it, I feel convinced, of obvious importance that all articles of disputed interpretation in the treaty should be clearly defined, and that such additions should be made to it as your Lordship may think conducive to the security of Her Majesty's subjects, and to the advantage of British interests.

I have much pleasure in being able to lay before your Lordship, by the inclosed translation of Señor Zarco's reply, the official declaration of the desire of the Mexican Government to meet these objects.

This Government, as your Lordship will observe, propose to refer all British reclamations, not yet recognized by it, to the examination and final decision of a mixed Commission, and to assign for the gradual discharge of all English claims thus or previously admitted, a stated portion of their revenues.

It is distinctly understood that this proposal, which I have now to submit to your Lordship's consideration, has no reference to the special agreement already entered into by the Mexican Government for the repayment of the British money seized in the "conductas" at Lagos and Tampico, nor to the negotiation in progress between the Mexican Government and the agent of the bondholders for the restoration of the money plundered at this Legation.

Señor Zarco proceeds to state the willingness of his Government to define or extend, as your Lordship may think fit, in the usual manner, the privileges to be mutually enjoyed by British and Mexican subjects respectively, and makes in the name of the Mexican Government the declaration, that they stipulate from the present moment for the extension of the right of exemption from forced loans, in the tenth article, to exemption from extraordinary contributions, from which Her Majesty's subjects have so severely suffered.

He observes that he has proposed by a separate note (the subject matter of my dispatch of the 26th of March,) to secure to Her Majesty's subjects, by a Separate Article, the free right of public worship, and he transmits a copy of the now existing law for that object, which I have the honor to inclose.

I think your Lordship will not disapprove of my having thus taken the earliest opportunity of bringing these matters to issue. I am not aware of any other points in the International Treaty calling for notice, except that of intestate estates, but I may at the same time bring to your consideration the questions affected by the late proposed and, I imagine, discarded treaty with the United States, of any exclusive rights of transit for merchandise, or of isthmus jurisdiction.

I have, &c., (Signed,) GEO. B. MATHEW.

NO. 5.—INDEMNITY FOR THE FAMILY OF DR. DUVAL.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell—(Received May 28.)

Mexico, April 19, 1861.

My Lord: A public and religious ceremony having been announced to take place at Tacubaya, in commemoration of the murders of prisoners and other persons, committed there in the month of April, 1859, by order of Gens. Miramon and Marquez, I deemed it a fitting moment to call the consideration of the Mexican Government to the claim of the widow and family of the unfortunate Dr. Duval.

Señor Zarco, in a note of which I have the honor to inclose a translation, informed me that the President was willing to assign nationalized property of the value of $25,000 for their benefit. Conscious of the all but impossibility under which the Government labored of finding other means, I conceived it important to the interest of Dr. Duval's family to place the offer of Señor Zarco in the hands of a respectable person, Mr. Knight, as their representative, to carry it into effect; but at the same time I deemed it right to guard myself in my reply, of which a copy is herewith transmitted, against the possible presumption of having admitted the disclaimer contained in Señor Zarco's note, of pecuniary responsibility on the part of the Government. I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE B. MATHEW.

To the above, Señor Yarco replied by expressing the willingness of his Government to pay the amount specified, while at the same time disclaiming the responsibility. This proved satisfactory to the British Agent and his Government, the latter, however, insisting upon the responsibility of the Mexican authorities:

NO. 7—GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS—APPORTIONMENT OF PAYMENTS.

Mr. Mathew to Lord J. Russell—Received June 27.

[Extract.] Mexico, May 12, 1861.

There has been but little change in the affairs of Mexico for the last two months. Señor Prieto was succeeded in the Ministry of Finance by Señor Mata, whose previous nomination as Minister to England I had the honor of notifying to your Lordship, and who has only agreed to fill the office until the meeting of Congress. The death of Señor Lerdo de Tejada, the ablest, if not the only financier in the Republic, has been severely felt at the present crisis.

It seems doubtful whether Señor Mata will proceed to London; the name of Señor Gomez Farias has been mentioned to me by Señor Zarco, in the event of a new appointment.

Señor Fuente, a lawyer of some note, left Mexico by the last packet on a mission to Paris, and probably to Spain—his departure having been long delayed by the difficulty of procuring even the small sum of money necessary for his journey and support.

To this complete deficiency of resources must be attributed the continued existence and increase, in various parts of the country, of guerilla bodies under the Spaniards Cobos and Vicario, and under the infamous Marquez, who pursues still his course of murder and rapine.

Two petty attempts to create disturbances in this capital were discovered and put down in time.

In other respects public tranquillity has not been disturbed, and however faulty and weak the present Government may be, they who witnessed the murders, the acts of atrocity and of plunder, almost of daily occurrence under the Government of Gen. Miramon and his counselors, Señor Diaz and Gen. Marquez, cannot but appreciate the existence of law and justice.

Foreigners, especially, who suffered so heavily under that arbitrary rule, and by the hatred and intolerance toward them which is a dogma of the Church Party in Mexico, cannot but make a broad distinction between the past and the present.

President Juarez, though deficient in the energy necessary for the present crisis, is an upright and well-intentioned man, excellent in all the private relations of life; but the mere fact of his being an Indian, exposes him to the hostility and sneers of the dregs of Spanish society, and of those of mixed blood, who ludicrously arrogate to themselves the higher social position in Mexico.

I have already made known to your Lordship my opinion of the objectionable nature of the Federal Constitution now in force; and I have not concealed my fear for the future peace of Mexico, from the utter want of patriotism among the higher classes, and from the demoralization and restlessness produced among all by the prolonged state of civil warfare. A desire for change is already stated to exist in certain quarters, and the idea of the selection of a Military Dictator has been put forward; but it is scarcely needful to observe that such a step would be no palliation of the present wants, and no preventative of the future dangers of the country.

Gen. Santa Ana was the ablest man of that class as produced, and temporary good effect of his energetic character is unquestionable; but that due appreciation of equal justice, of social rights, and of peaceful prosperity, by which alone nationality can be maintained, cannot be created by the strong hand of arbitrary power.

The hope of Mexico rests upon the maintenance of peace. A wise basis of civil and of religious liberty has been laid down, and peace only is needed for the development of constitutional principles, and for the gradual enlightenment of the people.

But seeing, as I do, so many native and foreign elements at work to disturb the existing state of things, I cannot but entertain a conviction that unless the present Government or principles of Government are in some way avowedly upheld by England or the United States—by a protecting alliance, or by the declaration that no revolutionary movements would be permitted in any of the seaports on either ocean—further deplorable convulsions will afflict this unfortunate country, to the heavy injury of British interests and commerce, and to the disgrace of humanity.

I do not believe it possible that the Church Party, or that the former rule of intolerance and of gross superstition, can ever be restored to power; so far, at least, has been secured by the result of the last civil war—the first contest for principles, it may be remarked, in this Republic. But the result of the intrigues of various parties with different views and hopes, and the difficulties and embarrassments purposely brought to bear upon a weak and bankrupt Government, may cause an early dismemberment of the Republic, and its division into many petty States.

The most imminent peril, however, to Mexico, and one which will equally press on any future as on the present Government, is the deplorable state of its finances. On the one hand, the Supreme Government have no power to raise taxes, save with the consent of the States (and the country, though possessed of great internal wealth, is, for the present year or more, utterly ruined and exhausted by the late war;) and on the other, the resources now receivable by the Government are avowedly unequal to more than half the amount of the expenditure actually requisite.

The chief revenues arise from the import duties, and not only are these gradually but surely diminishing, from the smuggling consequent on the high duties so unwisely imposed on cottons and woolens, and other goods of general consumption, but at this moment, in Vera Cruz, the chief port of the Republic, no less than 77 per cent. are claimed by foreign creditors. Of this amount—

27 per cent. are assigned to the London bondholders.
24 per cent. to the "British Convention," which numbers very few English holders.
10 per cent. extra to replace arrears.
10 per cent. to replace the money at the Mint of Guanaxuato.
8 per cent. for the French Convention.
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The Mexican Government has been accused, and not without some reason, of having frittered away the Church property recently nationalized; but it must be remembered that, while forced contributions, plunder and immense supplies from the Church and its supporters, have enabled Gens. Zuloaga and Miramon to sustain the civil war for three years, the Constitutional Government abstained from such acts, and have the sole robbery of the conducta at Lagos, toward the close of the war, to answer for. Their resources during this lengthened period were drawn from advances by individuals, on bonds for far larger sums, payable at the close of the war, and from the actual sale of a great part of this property at 25, 20, and even 15 per cent. of its supposed value.

The advantageous disposal of the remainder was most detrimentally affected by the circulation of reports calculated to prevent the restoration of confidence, and the consequent investment of money in the purchase of nationalized property; and the Government have consequently been obliged by their necessities, after trying in vain every better mode of sale, to dispose of the property on "pagarés," (or promissory notes,) to be paid off by installments extending over several years.

These "pagarés," again, they are compelled to sell by auction, at a heavy discount, to provide for the daily subsistence of the troops, and the maintenance of the Government.

From the foregoing details your Lordship will at once understand the precarious condition of Mexico, and that, without some foreign interposition, the dismemberment of the Republic and a national bankruptcy appear all but inevitable.

The session of the Mexican Congress, after some preliminary time spent in verifying the elections, was opened on the 10th; and I have the honor to inclose copies of the speeches of President Juarez, and of the President of the Congress on that occasion.

I am sorry to say that I entertain but little hope of much practical advantage from their deliberations; indeed, I know not that much is in their power, especially with regard to the most pressing danger, the financial position of Mexico.

The bondholders, might perhaps, save their capital by submitting to a temporary suspension of interest; and the establishment of a more equitable Tariff, which the Government are pledged to me to urge upon the Congress, may lay down a better future basis of revenue.

But Mexico should, whatever her distress, at least commence at home; and the holders of the immense internal debt should be the first to suffer for the ruin their own folly has caused or abetted. I much fear that the Republic has not produced men of sufficient energy and honor to adopt this course, unsustained by some foreign interposition.

The effort will always be made to make the foreigner the chief sufferer from the undoubtedly bankrupt state of the country.

One of the first acts of the Congress will be to verify the election of the President, which has recently taken place throughout the country; unless one of the candidates has a majority of all the votes cast, the Congress selects; and it is thought very possibly that by this course Señor Juarez, though highest on the list of candidates, may be defeated, and that Gen. Ortega may be named.

Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Charles L. Wyke, and Mr. Johnston, arrived safely in this capital on the 9th instant.

NO. 8.—RELATIVE TO THE $660,000 PAYMENT.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord John Russell—(Received June 27.)

[Extract.] Mexico, May 27, 1861.

In a long conversation I had with Señor Guzman I dwelt on the astonishment that would be naturally felt by Her Majesty's Government when informed that no steps had yet been taken for the payment of the $660,000, which we must insist on being refunded to the parties from whom it had been stolen. I added that the honor of the Mexican Government was directly concerned in this matter, and therefore fully expected to hear from him some explanation.

Don Leon Guzman was profuse in his professions of being willing to do all that could in justice be required of him, but whenever I attempted to get him out of generalities, he avoided the difficulty by stating that until I was formally installed as Her Majesty's Minister here, he could not officially treat the question with me, but again expressed his willingness to render every satisfaction when the proper time for doing so should arrive. As soon after the departure of the mail as possible I shall put his sincerity to the test.

The term of delay granted for the repayment of the money stolen from the "conducta" by Gen. Degollado expires on the 11th of next month, and I have every reason to believe that they are not prepared to meet the demand that will then be made upon them.

NO. 9.—SECULARIZATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY—THE MACHINATIONS OF THE CHURCH PARTY—FORCE THE ONLY REMEDY.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord J. Russell.—(Received June 27.)

[Extract.] Mexico, May 27, 1861.

It will be very difficult, if not impossible, to give your lordship a correct idea of the present state of affairs in this unfortunate country, so utterly incomprehensible if the conduct of the Government which at present presides over its destinies.

Animated by a blind hatred toward the Church Party, the present Government has only thought of destroying and dissipating the immense property formerly belonging to the clergy, without, however, at the same time, taking advantage of the wealth thus placed at their disposal to liquidate the many obligations which at present weigh them down and cripple their resources.

The Church property has generally been supposed to be worth between 60,000,000 and 80,000,000 Spanish dollars, the whole of which appears to have been frittered away without the Government having anything to show for it. A considerable amount has, doubtless, been spent in repaying advances at exorbitant interest, made to the Liberal Party when they were fighting their way to power; but still enough ought to have remained, after satisfying their creditors, to have left them very well off, and in a better position as to their pecuniary resources than that held by any other Government.

Since their Declaration of Independence, according to a Decree issued by them some time ago, anybody denouncing Church Property has the right to purchase it on the following terms,—60 per cent. of the value of such houses or lands are to be paid in bonds of the internal debt (which bonds are in reality only worth 6 per cent.,) and the remaining 40 per cent. in "pagarés" or promises to pay hard cash at sixty, and even eighty months' sight. These "pagarés," of course, were subsequently discounted at an enormous sacrifice, as the Government was pressed for money, and willing to pay any nominal value to obtain it without delay. In this way $27,000,000 worth of Church property has been squandered in this city alone, and the Government, now without a sixpence, is endeavoring to raise a loan of $1,000,000 to pay their current expenses.

The Church Party, although beaten, are not yet subdued, and several of their chiefs are within six leagues of the capital, at the head of forces varying from 4,000 to 6,000 men. The notorious Marquez is one of these, and he has lately defeated several bodies of Government troops sent against him.

The religious feelings of a fanatic population have been shocked by the destruction of churches and convents all over the country, and the disbanded monks and friars wandering about among the people fan the flame of discontent, which is kept alive by the women, who, as a body, are all in favor of the Church.

Those well acquainted with the country watch this movement with anxiety, and say that unless promptly checked, it will lead to the downfall of the present Government, and renew again all the horrors of a civil war.

In the meantime, Congress, instead of enabling the Government to put down the frightful disorder which reigns throughout the length and breadth of the land, is occupied in disputing about vain theories of so-called government on ultra-liberal principles, whilst the respectable part of the population is delivered up defenceless to the attacks of robbers and assassins, who swarm on the high roads and in the streets of the capital. The Constitutional Government is unable to maintain its authority in the various States of the Federation, which are becoming *de facto* perfectly independent, so that the same causes which, under similar circumstances, broke up the Confederation of Central America into five separate Republics are now at work here, and will probably produce a like result.

This state of things renders one all but powerless to obtain redress from a Government which is solely occupied in maintaining its existence from day to day, and therefore unwilling to attend to other people's misfortunes before their own. The only hope of improvement I can see is to be found in the small moderate party, who may step in perhaps before all is lost, to save their country from impending ruin. Patriotism, in the common acceptation of the term, appears to be unknown, and no one man of any note is to be found in the ranks of either party. Contending factions struggle for the possession of power only to gratify either cupidity or their revenge, and in the meantime the country sinks lower and lower, whilst its population becomes brutalized and degraded to an extent frightful to contemplate.

Such is the actual state of affairs in Mexico, and your lordship will perceive, therefore, that there is little chance of justice or redress from such people, except by the employment of force to exact that which both persuasion and menaces have hitherto failed to obtain.

Nos. 10 and 11 relate to the conversations of the British Envoy with Señor Guzman relative to substantial redress for the robbery above set forth and the excuses and promises made upon these occasions, by the Mexican Minister. Four months was the interval fixed at the end of which the "Laguna Seca" spoliation was to be repaid. On the 3d of June the Mexican Government published a decree suspending all payments to the creditors of the National Treasury for one year, excepting only those due to the above "Laguna Seca" claimants and those of the "Diplomatic Conventions" so styled. The Mexican Cabinet evidently seeking refuge in evasion and delay, the following dispatch suggests the measures to be pursued:

NO. 12.—NECESSITY AND METHOD OF EMPLOYING FORCE.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord J. Russell.—(Received July 29.)

[Extract.] Mexico, June 25, 1861.

A perusal of my preceding dispatches and their inclosures will prove to your Lordship that no further reliance can be placed on the promises or even the formal engagements of the Mexican Government.

If the old Church party succeeds in driving from power the present ultra-Liberal Administration, we shall then be even still worse off, as will be seen by the inclosed copy of a Decree recently sent to by me ex-President Zuloaga, who, with his Lieut. Marquez, is at the head of a considerable armed force, which, after twice defeating the Government troops, is at this very moment attacking the gates or the City of Mexico.

It will thus be seen, that with the contending parties we have not a chance of obtaining justice from either as long as we confine ourselves to remonstrating instead of employing coercion.

Under such circumstances, it appears to me that only two courses are open to us, viz.: either to withdraw the Mission altogether from a country where its dignity is compromised, and where consequently it has become useless, or else to support its influence by such means as will compel obedience to our just demands, and obtain that redress for the wrongs and grievances of British subjects which they are lawfully entitled to claim.

There is but one way of obtaining such redress, and that is, by employing Her Majesty's naval force simultaneously at the ports on both coasts of this Republic, when the moral effect produced would equal the material pressure, and insure prompt compliance with any conditions which we might choose to impose.

Capt. Aldham, who during the last three years has gained a very clear insight into the Mexican character, and the manner of evading their engagements so peculiar to their officials, is of opinion that the time for leniency is past, and that if we mean to protect the lives and properties of British subjects, coercive measures must now be employed.

Before he left the station I consulted with him upon the best means of using such corercion should it become inevitable, and I will now convey his views to your Lordship in as few words as possible.

He thinks that a blockade is not advisable, on account of the large force that would be required for that purpose on so extensive a line of coast, to say nothing of the commercial difficulties to which it would give rise, besides the fact that by so blockading we should actually be robbing ourselves of the percentage on the duties levied at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

This plan, then, presenting so many objections, Capt. Aldham is of opinion that the next best thing to be done is to take possession of the Custom-houses of Vera Cruz, Tampico and Matamoras, on the Atlantic, and of either Acapulco, Mazatlan, or San Blas, on the Pacific; to lower the duties on all goods landed at those places; and to pay ourselves by the percentage to which we are entitled, but which we now never obtain, owing to the rascality of the Mexican authorities, who either suspend payment altogether, or only give us one-fifth of what we ought to receive. Reducing the tariff would naturally largely increase the importations, and thus enable us rapidly to pay off long arrears of what is now owing to us, and which we shall never obtain without some measure of this sort being adopted. It may be urged against this plan that the Mexican Government would place a line of interior Custom-houses for levying other duties, and thus partially defeat the object we have in view. But this objection is easily set aside by anybody really knowing the country, as the badly paid, and venal officers serving on this second line would not be able to resist the temptations which the importers at the ports who had paid only a low entrance duty would know how to throw in their way; besides, the Mexican traders themselves would not allow such an impost to be levied, and would, for their own interests, force the goods into the interior, when by their sale they would realize large profits.

In order to take and hold these places, Capt. Aldham considers that a squadron of from six to ten vessels of war should be employed; some of these should be of the frigate class, and others gunboats drawing not more than from seven to eight feet of water.

Vera Cruz and Tampico are the most important places on the Atlantic, owing to their trade and the specie shipped there, and these are the only places on either coast which would, in Capt. Aldham's opinion, require any force to take possession of. Two frigates at the anchorage, and a garrison of 300 men for the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, would be sufficient to hold the former town, it being completely commanded by the Castle, which is roomy and airy, and not unfitted, Capt. Aldham says, for a British garrison.

Tampico lies some seven miles up the river, which has seldom more than six to ten feet of water on the bar. There would be no difficulty in taking the place, and a garrison of from 100 to 200 men, with one or two gunboats, he thinks enough to hold it.

On the Pacific coast, Acapulco is probably the most important place for trade; Mazatlan comes next, and then San Blas.

The former has a good anchorage, but its climate is unhealthy. Mazatlan could easily be garrisoned by a small force, and there is high ground overlooking the town already fortified.

San Blas is an open roadstead, and unsafe in the rainy season; it is of importance from its trade, and the specie shipped there.

For the object we have in view, I think taking one or two of these places quite sufficient, and the naval officer in command on that coast could use his discretion as to which of them he should occupy.

Should Her Majesty's Government adopt a course which I am convinced will prevent all future difficulties with Mexico, the sooner measures are taken for carrying this plan into execution the better, for the sake of putting a stop to an accumulation of grievances and claims which will go on increasing until this Government is taught that it cannot set every principle of justice at defiance with impunity.

The French have only a small debt of $190,000 to recover, which is being chiefly paid off by 25 per cent. of the import duties levied at Vera Cruz on cargoes brought in French ships. The Spanish claim 8 per cent. on all import duties for some claim of theirs which is in suspense, and therefore the interest thereon is not paid. Beside this they have what is known as the Padre Moran claim of $825,000, which receives about a sixth of the sum assigned to the British Convention.

I mention these obligations to foreign Governments because they would gladly see our occupation of these ports, from a knowledge that under our Administration justice would be awarded to all, and that the money thus collected would be fairly distributed amongst the various claimants.

From the moment that we show our determination no longer to suffer British subjects to be robbed and murdered with impunity, we shall be respected, and every rational Mexican will approve of a measure which they themselves are the first to say is necessary, in order to put a stop to the excesses daily and hourly committed under a Government as corrupt as it is powerless to maintain order, or cause its own laws to be executed.

[Inclosure in No. 12.]

DECREE IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TACUBAYA.

(Translation.)

Felix Zuloaga, General of Brigade, and President *ad interim* of the Mexican Republic, to its inhabitants. Be it known:

That in virtue of the full powers with which I am invested, I have been pleased to decree the following:

Article 1. The party in Mexico that at present assumes the title of Government, not possessing any character of legality, all its acts are null and void, and for the same reason the Government of Tacubaya does not recognize any engagements that may be entered into with the Government that has intruded itself into power.

Art. 2. Every individual who shall lend to the faction denominated "Constitutional" any sort of help, whether as a loan, or in any other manner, shall pay afterwards to the Government of Tacubaya double the quantity that he may have furnished, and will remain subject to the penalties which he may have incurred, as settled by the law, as an enemy of his country.

Art. 3. All foreigners, of whatever nationality they may be, are included in the preceding articles.

Given at head-quarters, at Tepeji del Rio, this 4th of June, 1861. (Signed) FELIX ZULOAGA.

To the Under-Secretary of State charged with the Department, Don Antonio Andrade.

I have the honor to communicate the above to your Excellency for your information, and for the due fulfilment of the same.

God and Order!

(Signed) J. ANTONIO ANDRADE.

Tepeji del Rio, June 4, 1861.

No. 13 and its inclosure consists of a *résumé* of the names of British subjects in Mexico, who had recently been brutally ill-treated, and despoiled of their property and driven from their homes. Many are cases of persons who suffered by the fluctuating fortunes of the civil war, and the attacks of combatants on the localities they inhabited. Others were wantonly persecuted with the most merciless cruelty.

No. 14.—THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY—SUCCESSES OF THE CHURCH PARTY.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord J. Russell.—Received July 29.

[Extract.] Mexico, June 28, 1861.

The past month has been fertile in events not only tragic in themselves, but terrible also from affording convincing proof of the degradation to which this unfortunate Republic has been reduced by the vindictive spirit of contending factions.

My correspondence by last mail informed your lordship that the Church party was still in arms, led by Ex-President Zuloaga and his Lieutenant-General Marquez, who, at the head of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, were enabled not only to hold their ground, but actually to drive the Government troops before them, and ravage the whole Valley of Mexico.

On the 2d inst. news reached this city that Marquez had seized and shot Señor Ocampo, one of the leading men of the Liberal party, and recently their Minister for Foreign Affairs, who for the moment had retired from public life, and was living quietly on his estate in the country. This intelligence caused the greatest excitement here, and gave rise to threats of vengeance against those unfortunate members of the Church party who were confined in the prisons of this city.

The feeling of hatred against them became so strong that their relatives flocked to the different legations, and implored our intercession with the Government to protect the lives of the prisoners against the fury of the rabble. The French Minister, as doyen of the diplomatic corps, called a meeting of the different foreign agents resident here, when it was unanimously agreed that we should seek an interview with the President, calling on him, in the name of humanity, to save those unfortunate persons, and at the same time to vindicate the authority of his Government against the attempts of that violent party in the State which meditated the commission of such a crime.

His Excellency received us graciously, and stated that we need not be under the least anxiety, as he had already given orders for the guards to be doubled at the different prisons, besides adopting other measures to frustrate the evil intentions of those who wished thus to disgrace themselves, and the country to which they belonged.

The President kept his word, for that very night when the rabble rushed to the prisons, they were kept in check by the military, and obliged to disperse without effecting their object.

This interview took place on the 4th instant, and there were present at it, besides the President and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of France, England, Prussia, and the United States, and the *Chargé d'Affairs* of Ecuador.

In the Congress stormy debates followed, and Gen. Degollado, another distinguished member of the Liberal Party, asked for a command in order to pursue Marquez, and revenge the death of his former colleague. His request was granted in the midst of the greatest enthusiasm, and in a few days he marched at the head of a division toward Toluca in pursuit of the enemy. Whilst reconnoitring with a small party, on the 16th inst., he was surprised by Gen. Galvez, his party was dispersed and cut to pieces, and he himself killed.

The news of this event on reaching Mexico only added fuel to the fire, and Gen. Ortega marched at the head of a strong body of Government troops to repair the disaster. Marquez retired before him from the 14th to the 23d. The pursuit was hotly maintained, and Gen. Valle, the most promising officer of the Liberal Party, marched with 1,500 men to try and intercept Marquez and force him to action. The latter by a masterly manœuvre joined Galvez, and with the united forces fell upon Valle, utterly routed and dispersed his forces, took him prisoner, shot him, and then hung his body on a tree. But one of the Government officers escaped to tell the tale, the others, with many of the poor soldiers, were butchered after the action.

These tidings spread terror in this community; the National Guard was called out, and the city has been declared under martial law. On the 25th a party of 400 of Marquez's men forced their way into the suburb of San Cosmé, and at one time it was thought would have captured the city, as they were supposed to be the vanguard of a much larger force. After carrying away some of their party, who were prisoners in that part of the town, they retired with the loss of only man killed and a few wounded.

These events, by proving the miserable improvidence of the present Government, have completely discredited President Juarez, and his retirement is now looked upon as an absolute necessity, for the good of the commonwealth. As a preparatory step toward it, Gen. Ortega has been elected Vice-President, in order to succeed to the Presidential chair, when Juarez resigns. Ortega, I fear, will do no better.

Congress has voted $10,000 a piece for the heads of Marquez and half-a-dozen other Chiefs of the Church party; but there is no probability of the money being called for, which is so far fortunate for the credit of Congress, as that sum is not at present to be found in the National Treasury.

I do not enter into details of persons carried off from here by Marquez, to be either shot or ransomed, because by so doing I should only unnecessarily increase the length of this dispatch, but will merely add, that nothing I can write would give your lordship a correct idea of the miserable and disgraceful disorder which now reigns here, and is only another proof, if one were wanted, of the utter incapacity of these people to govern themselves.

The Church party are daily gaining ground, and, it is feared, may eventually succeed in capturing this city, and driving the present Government again into the Provinces, thereby renewing all the horrors of a civil war which has devastated this unfortunate country for the last three years.

The Guzman Ministry resigned ten days ago, and such are the difficulties of the situation, that no men have been yet found who are willing to take their places. In the meantime, business is brought to a standstill, and any note one has to address to the Foreign Department remains unanswered.

NO. 15.—DEMANDS THE INSTALLATION OF BRITISH REVENUE COMMISSIONERS AT VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.

Earl Russell to Sir C. Wyke.

Foreign Office, Aug. 21, 1861.

Sir: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatches of the 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th of June, and I have to convey to you the entire approval of Her Majesty's Government of your conduct as therein reported.

Her Majesty's Government have read, with much concern, your account of the deplorable condition of Mexico, but Her Majesty's Government cannot accept that condition as an excuse for the want of good faith shown by the late acts of the Mexican Government, and by the tone of Señor Guzman's correspondence with you.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be useless to continue negotiations with that Government, either as regards the repayment of the proceeds of the conducta robbery, or the money stolen from the British Legation, or the non-fulfilment of the Aldham and Dunlop compacts; and Her Majesty's Government will accordingly, in such manner as they shall deem most suitable, adopt more active measures to obtain redress.

I have now to instruct you to demand, in the first instance, of the Government of Mexico, that in the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico Commissioners shall be placed, who shall be named by the British Government, for the purpose of appropriating to the Powers having Conventions with Mexico the assignments which those Conventions prescribe, which shall be paid out of the receipts of the maritime Custom-houses of the Republic; including, in the sums to be paid to the British Government, the amount of the conducta robbery and the money stolen from the British Legation.

You will also require that the Commissioners shall have the power of reducing by one-half, or in any less proportion, the duties now levied at those ports.

If these terms are not complied with, you will leave Mexico, with all the members of your mission.

I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

NO. 16.—INSISTS UPON THE PAYMENT OF THE $660,000.

Earl Russell to Sir C. Wyke.

Foreign Office, Aug. 21, 1861.

Sir: With reference to your dispatch of the 24th of June, and its several inclosures, I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government must insist on the restoration of the $660,000 stolen from Her Majesty's Legation, and that if that money is not restored, friendly relations between the two Governments cannot be maintained. I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 17 and inclosures relate to the brutal murder of H. M. Beale, one of the oldest British residents in Mexico, at Napoles, on the 6th of July, 1861. He was murdered in the dead of night in his own house by a band who shouted "Death to all foreigners," and disclaims any other intention than that conveyed in their rallying cry. The Mexican Minister promised promised the condign and speedy punishment of the murderers.

No. 18 relates to the sudden suspension for the space of two years by the Mexican Government of all the assignments of revenue made to British, French and Spanish subjects, according to the several Conventions, and animadverts upon the same decree of July 17, 1861, imposing a "contra registro" or duty of doubled amount upon the consumption of all foreign merchandise, to continue during the good pleasure of the Government. On the same evening, the British Envoy communicated with the Mexican Government, and after an acrimonious discussion, on the 23d, threatened to suspend relations unless the obnoxious measure should be recalled within 48 hours. This recall not ensuing within the specified time, relations were on the 26th suspended.

The inclosure 4, in dispatch No. 18, is of such special interest in connection with the above serious crisis, that we reproduce it:

THE MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S APPEAL.

Señor Zamacona to Sir C. Wyke.

Translation.] Mexico, July 21, 1861.

The undersigned, &c., has the honor to inform his Excellency Sir C. Lennox Wyke, &c., that the Decree which forms the inclosure to this note has passed the Federal Congress of the Republic, and that the undersigned brings it to the cognizance of his Excellency on account of its connection with the Diplomatic Conventions and their payments.

From the known ability and sound sense of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, the Mexican Government are led to hope that his Excellency, so far from seeing in the above Decree any cause for alarm on account of those interests which are under the protection of the British Legation, will, on the contrary, perceive in this act of the Legislature a proof that the Republic is anxious to arrive at an estimate of their resources; to organize those resources in the most profitable manner; to cut at the root of such abuses as have hitherto brought censure upon the Government, the Supreme power being the first to submit to the restrictions and other conditions necessary for this object; and, at the same time, to place the engagements and obligations of the nation upon such a footing as will insure them in future a sure and lasting inviolability.

To fulfill faithfully their international compacts, the Mexican Government have made almost superhuman efforts, and can show results of no ordinary kind, such, for instance, as the present balance-sheet of the Mexican debt, whereby it is seen that no very notable change has been brought about therein by the continuous state of revolution. During this crisis, on the contrary, the position of foreign creditors has improved; in the midst of its greatest embarrassments the nation has gone even so far as to increase the rate of interest for paying off the public debt, and has thus deprived itself of the very means which were at its disposal for terminating the civil war; in other words, the nation has paid its creditors their gold with the blood of its citizens.

Since the Revolution began, the Republic has been thirsting after peace, order, and security; yet the Government, fully convinced though they were of being able to right themselves if only they could count upon any means that would really admit of action, hesitated long before laying hands upon the funds destined for the payment of their foreign debt. So great, indeed, was their respect for these funds, that they preferred to sacrifice their obligations to Mexicans, to trample under foot the most cherished principles of their country, nay, even to imprison persons of the highest respectability, in order to obtain resources from the sums paid for their release, rather than touch a cent of the assignments destined for the Diplomatic Conventions and the London debt.

So hateful an expedient, although it has served to prove their good faith toward other nations, has not been and never can be efficacious, so that the Government has now to start afresh, as they should do, upon different principles, and with the fixed purpose of thoroughly reorganizing their plan of administration, and of having recourse, not to temporary expedients, but such a system of taxation as from its nature will, while adding fresh vigor to Government, abolish once and for all the old system of forced imposts.

To carry out this principle, the Republic has need of its entire revenue, and of conscientious and practical persons to administer the same, and this is the intention of the law which the undersigned has the honor of placing in Sir Charles Wyke's hands.

The present Government of the Republic has to meet, on the one hand, the demands of society and civilization for order, and guarantees, on the other, those of the foreign creditors for nearly the entirety of the public revenue. So circumstanced, no Government could hesitate as to the course to be taken.

The nation, then, has yielded to the cry of society and civilization, has given way before a pressure too heavy for it to bear, but it has done so merely in order to recover strength and then return to the charge.

The Government of the undersigned originated the measures contained in the inclosed Decree, and possibly they are the first rulers in the country who have religiously and honestly undertaken seriously to consider the nature of their obligations, and to discover the best means of meeting them.

It is impossible for Mexico to attempt any administrative reform or the reëstablishment of peace and order, if she has to support the burden of the national debt.

To enable her, however, to remove whatever has led to those numerous questions which have so incessantly occupied the attention of foreign Representatives and the Finance Department, and to do away with the system of forced imports, to enable her to free herself from the necessity of breaking through her own liberal principles and overtaxing foreign imports; to enable her, in short, to procure some portion of the money now paid by the Maritime Custom-houses toward the extinction of the debt, it is necessary she should be allowed a short respite wherein to recover herself, as well as the full use for a few days of her entire revenue. In that case, by proper management and economy, public order and tranquillity would be reëstablished, and the revenue of the country, with the exception of what was absolutely requisite for the proper protection of society, set apart to meet the payment of arrears.

The Government of the undersigned considers that a debtor, so long as he is actuated by honorable feelings and a full determination to carry out his engagements, does not forfeit his dignity in presenting himself to his creditor and frankly confessing he is, though temporarily so, unable to pay his debts; and the sole object which that Government now has in view, is to prove to the world that they are really and truly resolved upon attempting administrative reforms in the country, as the only means left likely to produce any amelioration in its political condition. They perfectly understand that they have to struggle against the unfavorable impression caused by the abuses and irregularities allowed in former times, yet it does not escape them that they have inherited this fresh difficulty in addition to the others which they have now to combat, though they are not ashamed of such difficulties, inasmuch as this is no exceptional case in the annals of Mexican revolutions, nor is it the work of the present Administration.

A nation, like an individual, has the right to ask to be judged by its own acts, and not according to preconceived prejudices or partial comparisons.

When the President of the Republic convened the Members of the present Government they each and all, with heartfelt sincerity and honesty of purpose, hailed the idea of at once fearlessly grappling with the difficulties of the problem, upon the solution of which depended the great question of reform. They saw that the nation lacked not the material elements of such a work, but merely their proper organization. Nor were moral elements wanting; for were there not proofs to the contrary in the general longing for the time when, upon the spurious and self-interested promises of a frivolous and corrupt minority, there should be built up lasting institutions, under whose protecting influence Mexicans and foreigners alike would deem their honor, lives and property secure? The Government saw that the nation was weary of its state of anarchy, that it cursed the abuses and the recklessness which had brought upon it discredit and ruin; they saw, in fact, that the majority in the country asked but honesty of purpose from the ruling power, and they did not hesitate to consecrate their efforts exclusively to respond to so just a call.

The Cabinet of which the undersigned is a member takes pride in its firmness of purpose, and considers that it merits the sympathy and coöperation of foreign representatives, whose presence in the Republic is not solely for the protection of specified interests or nationalities, since their mission is equally one dedicated to the cause of humanity and civilization.

Sad indeed would it be if history had one day to recount how that this country, after the most trying vicissitudes, came to be ruled over by men who, without any supernatural gifts and animated solely by their patriotism and their experience, shrunk not from making one final effort—an effort such as never yet had been made—to establish in Mexico the rule of reason and morality, yet that this effort was shipwrecked on the prejudices and scepticism of the most enlightened nations of the world in respect to Mexico's future and Mexico's capabilities for reform.

Every impartial person must look upon what is now passing as a proof of the energy and loyalty which Mexico is displaying in her endeavors to attain that position which reason and prudence dictates. Government, at the outset, has procured and dedicated to the interests of the public debt all the National property. They have initiated a system of economy which is already in operation; and, as a result thereof, have imposed upon themselves and their subordinates such restrictions and self-denial as have never yet been imposed by any former Administration. They have further been occupied with the details of a programme based upon those principles of economy which experience has proved to be necessary. Great progress, too, has been made toward establishing public order and tranquillity by the steps taken by Government, for tracing out clearly the position which the States hold in respect to the Supreme Federal Power. Moreover, the Departments of State now are denied to those who would hold office simply to speculate in the gains of the reigning disorder and confusion, and the present rulers of Mexico would sooner sink under their difficulties than yield an inch of the ground on which they have taken their stand in defence of reform and morality.

All those who have interests in the country—all, indeed, who would see civilization on the increase—should aid the Government in attaining the objects they have in view, instead of throwing obstacles in their way. The great European Powers are extending their sympathies at the present hour to these countries who are striving to join the rest of mankind in the great work of civilization, and Mexico would fain hope that she is not alone to be excepted.

The very creditors of Mexico themselves should, the undersigned thinks, in their own interests, feel that great encouragement is given to them at the present moment; for it is not the Republic alone that is now concerned in the proper regulation of the public debt under surer guarantees, and in the necessity of consolidating the same. The creditors of the nation have even a higher interest at stake, inasmuch as by no other means than those already mentioned can they expect to obtain greater advantages, than those they now possess, notwithstanding that they have gradually acquired for themselves almost the entire revenue of the country.

This very circumstance is regarded, and with reason, as a proof of non-stability, while it equally produces distrust in people's minds, a state of things no less prejudicial to the Republic generally than to its creditors.

Upon this point natural instinct cannot be deceived. As matters now stand, whether in respect to the country or the creditors, it might be possible that the drain upon the revenue could be continued for the space of a few months, but it would be possible only at the price of certain ruin, alike to the country and the creditors.

Had the Government hesitated to adopt the measures for a radical financial reform, to which sufficient reference has already been made, they would have been either compelled, against their principles and inclination, to impose fresh taxes upon foreign importations, or quietly to submit to every interest connected with social order being swallowed up in the flood of anarchy—an idea too horrible to be thought of.

To avoid either of these extremes the Government, guided by their conscience and feelings of patriotism, suggested the plan contained in the inclosed Decree. If, as it is to be hoped, it should meet with support and sympathy from other nations, Mexico would be able to raise her voice and proclaim aloud that she had entered upon the one road that could lead to her salvation. Should it be otherwise, the nation must perish, and with her all those interests which are so closely connected with her future prosperity. Be this as it may, the Government that in these stormy days rules over the destiny of Mexico, will have had the honor and glory of initiating and doing battle for the only means left that could save their country.

The undersigned would feel obliged to her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary if his Excellency would transmit a copy of this note to his Government, and avail himself, &c.

(Signed) MANUEL DE ZAMACONA.

We, also, append the British Envoy's reply:

[Enclosure 5 in No. 18.]

Sir C. Wyke to Señor Zamacona.

Mexico, July 22, 1861.

Sir: In reply to your communication bearing yesterday's date, which I have just had the honor to receive, I will endeavor to answer seriatim the objections you have to offer to the statements contained in my note to your Excellency of the 19th inst.

You state the reasons why the Financial Decree was not sooner communicated to this Legation, and say that you were anxious personally to explain to me the motives which had originated it; but what I complained of was, that it should have passed into a law without the intention even of carrying it into execution ever having been announced to me.

When two parties bind themselves to perform certain stipulations, neither of them has the right to free himself from such obligations without having first of all obtained the consent of the other contracting party. With regard to what you say about the impropriety of my calling this act of the Congress a giving away of other people's property without their consent, permit me to observe that I am perfectly justified in making that assertion, for in matters of this nature time is often equivalent to money, and the arbitrary act of [illegible] for the space of two years to deprive the parties interested of their money for that space of time, which is a [illegible] loss of so much value to them.

The imperious necessity which you urge as an excuse for the act cannot in any way justify the manner in which you have made yourselves sole judges of that necessity, without first of all urging it on the forbearance of your creditors, in order to obtain their consent to what you were about to do.

A starving man may justify, in his own eyes, the fact of his stealing a loaf on the ground that imperious necessity impelled him thereto; but such an argument cannot, in a moral point of view, justify his violation of the law, which remains as positive, apart from all sentimentality, as if the crime had not had an excuse. If he was actually starving, he should have first asked assistance to assuage his hunger, but doing otherwise and taking it without permission, is acting exactly as the Mexican Government has done towards its creditors in the present occasion.

Although, as your Excellency truly observes, the law just passed does not certainly affect the rights of the parties interested, yet it does most positively touch their material interests by depriving them of payments on which they had counted to fulfill their other engagements.

With regard to the hope of immediate relief which you seem to entertain from the operation of this measure, I am convinced that it will, on the contrary, greatly aggravate the actual difficulties under which you are now laboring, and that for reasons so evident that I will not here advance them.

I am not aware that the project of this law was shown to other Diplomatic Agents, but I certainly never heard of it before under its present form, and, therefore, as far as I am concerned, the case stands exactly as I have stated it.

With regard to the light in which your Excellency views this question, as expressed in your abovenamed note, you will, I am sure, excuse me for stating that it cannot be treated of partially, without also taking into consideration the opinions of those who directly suffer from the practical operation of such ideas as emanating from yourself and the other members of the Government who submitted the project to the Congress.

With respect to what you mention about a note addressed by your Excellency to this Legation with reference to this matter, I must inform you that it has never reached me, and that, therefore, I had a full right to complain, as I did in my communication to you of the 19th, of having first of all heard of this extraordinary measure of the Government by seeing it in printed bills placarded through the public streets of the capital.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. LENNOX WYKE.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing lines, the note of your Excellency alluded to above as missing, has been put into my hands, it having reached this Legation an hour and a-half later than the one to which this is a reply.
C. L. W.

Immediately upon the suspension of diplomatic relations the Mexican Minister wrote to Mr. WYKE requesting a further brief delay, which, in a private note only, was declined.

Señor ZAMACONA, however, persisted in sending another communication to Mr. WYKE, in which with much eloquence he placed the blame of the unhappy condition of Mexico upon the shoulders of the foreign agents who had encouraged the government of a faction in oppressing the people.

NO. 19.—THE OUTRAGES PRACTICED BY MARQUEZ.

Sir C. Wyke to Lord J. Russell.—(Received Aug. 29.)

MEXICO, July 29, 1861.

MY LORD: Since this day last month, when I had the honor of writing to your Lordship describing the state of affairs in this unfortunate country, matters here have only been going from bad to worse, and every day's experience only more clearly proves the [illegible] and bad faith of a Government now generally detested, and against which various conspiracies are on foot.

MARQUEZ, at the head of about 4,000 men, still [illegible] the country, burning villages and levying contributions, without mercy, on the unfortunate inhabitants of whatever district he passes through, while the Government troops, under the command of [illegible] ORTEGA, go running about the country in the [illegible] catching the rebels, who elude their pursuit [illegible] with the greatest facility.

On the 26th of last month, MARQUEZ, with a force amounting to nearly 5,000 men, marched upon Real del Monte, at which place there are some very valuable mines belonging to a mixed English and Mexican Company. Having easily overcome the Government troops stationed near the place, his people rushed tumultuously into the village, burst open the doors of the houses, which they pillaged without mercy, ill-treating the inhabitants, and breaking the prison gates in order to liberate more than ninety of the worst criminals in the Republic, who had been condemned to work in the mines. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the surgeon of the Company, Dr. [illegible], received a sword-cut through the face, and [illegible] English miners employed in the works were [illegible] or less, ill-treated, besides being robbed of [illegible] property to the amount, in the aggregate, of [illegible] a serious loss to these poor men, some of [illegible] were thus deprived of their hard-earned savings [illegible] the amount of $200 and $300 each. MARQUEZ levied a contribution on the Company of [illegible] besides occasioning them a loss, during the [illegible] days he staid there, by the stoppage of works, [illegible] of horses, &c., amounting to the value of [illegible]

I inclose copy of a letter dated the 16th instant, which I have only just received, signed by the Director and all the Englishmen employed there, by which your Lordship will see that these poor people write to ask me what guaranty there is for the safety of their lives and property.

MARQUEZ has, I hear, since then threatened another visit to the place for the purpose of levying fresh contributions. Other bands, under MEJIA and VELEZ, hold the roads leading to the interior of the Republic, and carry out the same system of pillage and murder, [illegible] recently razed to the ground the town of [illegible], and put to death many of its inhabitants.

The horrible murder at Napoles, of poor Mr. BEALE, [illegible] subject, I have already mentioned to your Lordship in a separate dispatch, and I need only add, that notwithstanding the incessant applications made to the Government by both myself and Her Majesty's Consul, the murderers remain still at large, ready to [illegible] the next unprotected foreigner whom they may surprise in an isolated place. The fate of this poor man is like that of STAINES, GIBSON, DUVAL, BODMER, and a long list of others, whose deaths still remain unatoned for and unavenged.

Señor COMONFORT, Ex-President of the Republic, has arrived at Monterey, in Nuevo Leon, where it is said the Governor has made a "pronunciamiento" in his favor, which will very likely be joined in by the neighboring States, and probably aided by a party in this capital, who are thoroughly disgusted with the weak and tyrannical government of Señor JUAREZ.

Señor LLAVE has taken possession of the government of Vera Cruz, and this State, it is thought, would immediately separate from the Union, in the event of a rupture with Foreign Powers.

The general dissolution of all authority in this wretched country has so alarmed foreigners resident here, that they are obliged to look to their own efforts to protect their lives and properties, and with this object in view, are about to arm and organize themselves into a compact body for mutual defence. This measure has been sanctioned by their several representatives and consented to by the Government, on the express condition stipulated for by my colleagues and myself—that they were to remain strictly neutral in all the quarrels of the nation, and only act against those who actually attacked them.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. LENNOX WYKE.

In No. 20, Lord RUSSELL approves of Sir C. WYKE's course in suspending diplomatic relations.

Passing on to No. 21 we have the dispatch in which Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador at Paris, informs his Government of the intentions of France.

No. 21—Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 7.)

[Extract.] PARIS, Sept. 5, 1861.

M. THOUVENEL said that he was so desirous of acting in complete unison with Her Majesty's Government in Mexican affairs, that he had determined on sending M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY with instructions [illegible] identical with those transmitted by your [illegible] to Sir CHARLES WYKE.

His Excellency then requested me to ask your [illegible] whether it might not be advisable to ask the [illegible] of the Spanish Government in any measure which might be taken with regard to Mexico. His Excellency observed that should a hostile demonstration become necessary, Spain possessed resources at the Havana, which might be of great assistance to Great Britain and France.

NO. [illegible].—SPAIN DESIRES TO ACT IN CONCERT WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 11.)

PARIS, Sept. 10, 1861.

MY LORD: A communication has been made by the Spanish Ambassador to this Government that orders have been sent to the Captain-General at the Havana to take possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico for the protection of Spanish interests in Mexico.

The Spanish Government at the same time professes its desire to act in concert with Great Britain and France. I have, &c.,
(Signed,) COWLEY.

NO. 25.—THE INTENTIONS OF SPAIN.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell. (Received Sept. 18.)

[Extract.] PARIS, Sept. 17, 1861.

I met the Spanish Ambassador at M. THOUVENEL's this morning, who immediately turned the conversation on the affairs of Mexico, expressing the hope that the Governments of Great Britain, France and Spain, would concert measures for common action in order to obtain the satisfaction due to them from the Mexican Government.

I replied to M. MON that I had heard from M THOUVENEL that the Spanish Government had the intention of acting alone in this matter, and had already given orders for the occupation of Vera Cruz and Tampico; that having transmitted this information to Her Majesty's Government, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON had been instructed to make inquiries of the Spanish Government, and that Marshal O'DONNELL had denied that any orders of the kind had been given; I should be glad, therefore, to ascertain how this matter really stood.

M. MON replied that I must be aware that the Spanish Government had more than once meditated the employment of force to obtain the satisfaction due to them in Mexico, but that they had much rather act in concert with Great Britain and France. It would only be in case of the refusal of those two Powers to cooperate with Spain that she would proceed to act alone.

I related to M. THOUVENEL what had passed between myself and M. MON, observing that the Spanish Ambassador's language to me did not quite tally with what His Excellency had stated, the last time I had seen him, had been M. MON's language to himself.

M. THOUVENEL answered that he had not intended to convey more to me than that orders had been transmitted to the Havana to make every preparation for an expedition against Mexico, the Spanish Government hoping to employ it in coöperation with British and French ships. M. THOUVENEL proceeded to express the hope that Her Majesty's Government would not refuse this coöperation, observing that 3,000 Spanish Infantry could be sent from the Havana.

I should mention that when the Spanish Ambassador urged the joint action of the three Governments, I stated to him the value which Her Majesty's Government must attach to freedom of religious profession and worship. M. MON said that he considered that questions of that nature ought to be left to the decision of the Mexican Government. He abjured at the same time, on the part of Spain, all desire to impose any particular Government on Mexico; all she desired was a Government chosen by the Mexicans, which would make itself respected, and would scrupulously fulfill engagements taken with foreign Powers.

NO. 26.—VIEWS OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received September 22.)

SAN ILDEFONSO, Sept. 13, 1861.

MY LORD: In a late conversation with Marshal O'DONNELL, his Excellency spoke of the present deplorable condition of Mexico.

Spain, he remarked, had suspended her diplomatic relations with the Mexican Government, and he perceived both France and England had taken the same step. But would this be sufficient? He thought not. The motives of the three Governments in following this course were evidently the same, viz., to enforce redress for the intolerable wrongs inflicted upon their respective subjects by the anarchical Governments which succeeded each other in that distracted country.

It appeared to him, therefore, to be both possible and very desirable that England, France and Spain should come to an understanding as to the adoption of some common course in enforcing upon Mexico the observance of her international duties.

"With respect to Spain," the Marshal added, "the number of our subjects in Mexico is so great, and the interests involved so considerable, that I have no hesitation in telling you that we, at all events, must take decided measures to protect them. In short, we shall go there, not certainly with any view of conquest or exclusive advantage, but for the protection of our rights."

I observed that I was not at present in possession of the precise views of Her Majesty's Government as to what had lately taken place in Mexico, or the remedies which would be applicable to what seemed an almost hopeless state of affairs. I was, however, aware that British subjects had suffered repeated acts of oppression and denial of justice in Mexico, and I had seen it reported that our diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended. I would not fail, consequently, to acquaint your Lordship with what had now fallen from his Excellency on this matter.

On pursuing the subject, I did not find Marshal O'DONNELL prepared to suggest any definite plan of action on the part of the Powers whose joint intervention he recommended. His Excellency remarked, however, that the notion which had at different times been put forward of establishing by foreign intervention a Constitutional Monarchy in Mexico was, in his opinion, very chimerical, and he seemed entirely to concur in the justness of a remark which I made in regard to this matter, viz., that any engagement which should bind England, France and Spain to a permanent intervention or tutelage of any sort in the internal affairs of a country so situated as Mexico would be liable to grave objections.

I am the more particular in drawing your Lordship's attention to this opinion of Marshal O'DONNELL because a large portion of the Spanish Press has lately been advocating an intervention of this sort, and the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, and indulging in wild speculations as to the recovery by Spain of her ancient possessions in America and the "Indies."

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

NO. 27.—AN EXPEDITION TO MOVE AGAINST MEXICO.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 22.)

SAN ILDEFONSO, Sept. 16, 1861.

MY LORD: Upon the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 14th instant, informing me that Lord COWLEY had reported that the Spanish Ambassador at Paris had announced that the Captain-General of Cuba had been ordered to take possession of Vera Cruz or Tampico for the protection of Spanish interest, in Mexico, and that the Spanish Government at the same time proposes to act in concert with England and France, I immediately waited upon Marshal O'DONNELL, and requested him to inform me whether this announcement had been made.

His Excellency replied that, with respect to the desire of Spain to adopt a common course with France and England for obtaining satisfaction from Mexico for the wrongs inflicted upon their respective subjects, both M. MON and M. ISTURIZ had been instructed in the same terms to express this desire to the French and British Governments; and to add that if those Governments declined to adopt the course proposed, Spain would, nevertheless, feel it necessary to take, singly, such measures as might be necessary to vindicate her rights. As regarded the statement that the Captain-General of Cuba had been ordered to take possession of Vera Cruz or Tampico, or to undertake any Military operation against Mexico, it must have originated in a misapprehension, because he could assure me that no such orders had been given.

It was the wish of the Spanish Government, the Marshal added, to act in concert with France and England in regard to this matter, and he had desired to ascertain the disposition of the two Governments to do so, previously to deciding upon the measures which would be necessary to affect the object in view.

All that the Spanish Government had done, therefore, was to take such preparatory measures as were necessary to place them in a position to act efficaciously when the proper time came. With this view, orders had been given to reinforce the garrison of Cuba by an addition of 4,000 troops, and to increase the naval force of Spain in the West Indies. The amount of the army in Cuba would be raised to about 25,000 men, and the naval force (the present amount of which his Excellency did not mention) would be increased by the presence of the four screw-frigates in which it was proposed to embark the troops from Spain. Two of these frigates were now about to sail, the remaining two would be ready at the end of the present month.

With regard to military operations against Mexico, the Marshal remarked that nothing could be undertaken before the commencement of November. The yellow fever prevailed at Vera Cruz and other parts of the coast during the present month, and the hurricanes which never failed to take place in the Gulf of Mexico during the equinox put any such operations out of the question before that period. There would, consequently, be ample time for the Spanish Government to ascertain whether the French and English Governments were disposed to act in concert with them, and to take measures for so doing in case those Governments should agree to adopt that course.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

NO. 28.—PROPOSED CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russel.—(Received Sept. 23.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1861.

MY LORD: Mr. SEWARD told me this morning that he had authorized the United States Minister in Mexico to conclude a Convention with that Republic, in virtue of which the United States should assume the obligation to pay 3 per cent. interest on the foreign debt of Mexico, during the period for which the payment of the interest on this debt is suspended by the recent decree of the Mexican Government. The lands, minerals, &c., of certain provinces of Mexico were to be pledged to the United States as a guarantee that Mexico would repay to them, with 6 per cent. interest, the sum which they would thus advance for her.

The particulars of the scheme were, Mr. SEWARD said, to be communicated to the Governments of Great Britain and France, and the validity of the Convention was to be conditional upon those Governments engaging not to take any measures against Mexico to enforce the payment of the interest of the loan, until time had been given to submit the Convention to the ratification of the United States' Senate at the session which begins in December next. It was also to be a condition, that if the Convention should be ratified by the United States Senate, Great Britain and France should engage not to make any demand upon Mexico for the interest, except upon its failing to be punctually paid by the United States.

The inducement to the United States to take upon themselves the payment appeared to be the extreme importance to them of the independence of Mexico. So far as I could ascertain, the instructions to the American Minister with regard to this Convention do not direct him to propose an alliance offensive and defensive between the two Republics, nor, indeed, any other stipulations than those I have mentioned.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LYONS.

NO. 29.—ENGLAND SECURES THE VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO CUSTOM-HOUSES.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1861.

SIR: With reference to the affairs of Mexico, I have to state to you that it is most desirable that complications in this question should be avoided.

Certain rights on the Customs of Vera Cruz and Tampico have been secured to Her Majesty's Government by Convention.

To secure these and other rights the Government of Mexico has been invited to give the control of those Customs to British Commissioners, who, it is understood, should also pay to other nations the sums due to them, and secured on the same Customs.

No orders have as yet been given by Her Majesty's Government for the employment of force in Mexico, and they will be glad to know if the Spanish Government will agree to postpone their action till England and France can have time to confer as to acting in concert.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

NO. 30.—PROPOSAL TO SEEK THE CO-OPERATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 23, 1861.

MY LORD: The Count DE FLAHAULT has communicated to me the substance of a dispatch from his Government on the affairs of Mexico.

In this dispatch M. THOUVENEL, referring to the instructions recently given by the two Powers to their Representatives in Mexico, and which, if the demands presented therein to be made on the Mexican Government are acquiesced in, will admit of the resumption of official relations on their part with the Government of the Republic, proceeds to say that it is necessary to provide for the two contingencies, of a refusal on the part of the Mexican Government, or of the overthrow of the Juarez Government before the English and French Ministers receive their instructions.

M. THOUVENEL then adverts to the measures of coercion to which, in the first case, the two Governments might have recourse, and to the importance of coming to an early understanding on that point; and he goes on to say that, even supposing the second contingency to be realized, the two Governments would, nevertheless, have to devise means for obtaining redress of grievances, and for insuring the payment of the debts which have been formally acknowledged.

M. THOUVENEL is, however, of opinion that the two Governments should carry their common understanding still further, and devise means for promoting the political reorganization of Mexico; and M. THOUVENEL expresses his willingness to take as a basis the measures formerly suggested by Her Majesty's Government, as affording the best means of arriving at the pacification of the country—namely, the publication of a general amnesty, and the convocation of an extraordinary Congress. He expresses his opinion, however, that the Cabinet of Madrid should be invited to concur in the course to be taken by the two Powers, and that the Cabinet of Washington should also have the opportunity afforded to it of joining the other Powers.

Finally, M. THOUVENEL adverts to a communication just made to him by the Spanish Ambassador of the intended dispatch of a Spanish force from the Havana to the coast of Mexico, and of the readiness of the Court of Madrid to act in concert with France and England.

Upon this matter I wish you to observe to M. THOUVENEL that the demands of Great Britain upon Mexico are founded upon two principles:

First—The right to require security for the lives, and respect for the property, of British subjects in Mexico.

Second—The right to exact the fulfilment of obligations contracted towards Great Britain by the Government of Mexico.

On these two principles are founded the claims urged by Sir C. WYKE. The British Government is ready to prosecute these claims by its own means, or to join with other Powers who have claims founded on similar principles regarding their own subjects.

Her Majesty's Government are glad to find by M. THOUVENEL's dispatch that the Government of His Imperial Majesty takes the same view of this matter, and Her Majesty's Government will willingly enter into concert with the Government of France as to the course to be pursued. Her Majesty's Government also fully concurs with M. THOUVENEL in thinking that before any active steps are taken in this matter by the European Powers, an offer of coöperation ought to be made by them to the Government of the United States. The interest of the United States in the peace and prosperity of Mexico is such that Her Majesty's Government agree with M. THOUVENEL in thinking that full communication should be made to the United States Government.

It does not appear that the Spanish Government have as yet sent any precise orders for the immediate employment of their forces in Mexico. There is, therefore, time for deliberation and concert.

With respect to the measures to be taken for the future peace and tranquillity of Mexico, Her Majesty's Government are ready to discuss the subject with France, Spain and the United States. But it is evident that much must depend on the actual state of affairs at the time when our forces may be ready to act on the shores of Mexico. The measures suggested some time ago by Her Majesty's Government appear to be inapplicable to the present state of affairs.

I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

NO. 31.—ADVANTAGES OF JOINT ACTION OF THE THREE POWERS.

[Translation.] LONDON, Sept. 23, 1861.

M. Isturiz to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 24.)

MY LORD: The dispatches which I have lately received from my Government announce to me an important fact.

The injuries which the Republic of Mexico seems determined to inflict upon us being unceasingly repeated, and all the measures of consideration which Spain is always inclined to adopt, so far as honor will permit, having been exhausted, the Government of the Queen, my august Sovereign, has at length resolved to obtain by force the reparation that is due to it.

The dispatches of my Government also inform me that Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, the Representative of Great Britain in Madrid, is already aware of this resolution, and of the sentiments which dictate it, so that I might almost dispense with communicating it to your Excellency.

However, it has appeared proper to me not to omit it, so that your Excellency may be fully informed of this affair through the most direct channel.

The Government of the Queen, my Mistress, has therefore made arrangements to operate energetically in Mexico, and hopes to obtain the satisfaction that it claims, although it does not disguise from itself that the result of any demonstration of this sort would be more permanent if other Governments, those of England and France for example, having injuries to avenge, should think proper to unite their forces to those of Spain.

A combination of this kind would perhaps avert the repetition of such scandals, and contribute to the recognition by the Mexicans of the necessity of constituting a Government which would give security at home, and sufficient guarantees abroad.

With this object, I have, &c.,
(Signed,) XAVIER E. ISTURIZ.

NO. 32.—FRANCE OBJECTS TO THE UNITED STATES PAYING THE DEBT.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Sept. 25.)

[Extract.] PARIS, Sept. 24, 1861.

I had the honor to receive, this morning, your Lordship's dispatch of yesterday's date, giving me the substance of a communication which had been made to you by Count DE FLAHAULT on the affairs of Mexico, and stating the willingness of Her Majesty's Government to concert with the French and other Governments recognizing the same principles of action as Her Majesty's Government, the course which should be pursued by them in that country.

M. THOUVENEL, on my communicating to him your Lordship's dispatch, expressed his concurrence in the views of Her Majesty's Government, but he remarked that as your lordship seemed to be of opinion that the measures suggested some time ago for the pacification of Mexico were inapplicable to the present state of affairs, he should be glad to receive from you the plan of action which you now proposed to follow.

I inquired of M. THOUVENEL whether he was in possession of any intelligence, either from Washington or from Mr. DAYTON, of a proposal made by the United States Government to that of Mexico with regard to the payment of the interest on the Mexican foreign debt; and finding that no intelligence on the subject had reached his Excellency, I stated to him the substance of Lord LYONS' dispatch to your lordship of the 10th instant. M. THOUVENEL expressed the opinion that these proposals of the United States must be dealt with before the other Governments interested in the Mexican question could settle any plan of common action, and he expressed himself very anxious to know the opinion of Her Majesty's Government. *It might not be possible, he said, to prevent the United States offering money to Mexico, or to prevent Mexico receiving money from the United States, but neither England nor France ought in any way to recognize the transaction.*

I said that I trusted that in case of Mr. DAYTON making any representation on this subject, M. THOUVENEL would abstain from all reply until I should be in a position to inform him of his views of Her Majesty's Government, and his Excellency promised me to follow this course.

NO. 33.—THE UNITED STATES PLAN, AND A COUNTER-PROPOSITION.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1861.

MY LORD: I received from Mr. ADAMS, on the 25th inst., an explanation of the proposals the United States wish to make to Great Britain and France in the affairs of Mexico.

He said that the United States Government were considerably alarmed at the statements made in the newspapers regarding an intervention in Mexico, which was supposed to be in the contemplation of Great Britain, France and Spain.

The United States Government were aware that Great Britain, France and Spain, as well as the United States, had many grievances to complain of on the part of the Government of Mexico. But a direct intervention with a view to organize a new Government in Mexico, and especially the active participation of Spain in such an enterprise, would excite strong feelings in the United States. It would be considered as that kind of direct interference in the internal affairs of America to which the United States had always been opposed. In fact, there was a sort of understanding that so long as European Powers did not interfere in America, the United States might abstain from European alliances; but if a combination of Powers were to organize a Government in Mexico, the United States would feel themselves compelled to choose their allies in Europe, and take their part in the wars and treaties of Europe.

The United States Government thought that such a necessity would be avoided if Great Britain and France would accept the payment of interest, by the United States, of the debt due by Mexico to Great Britain and France, this advance to be continued only for a time till Mexico should be able to defray her own obligations.

I replied by relating to him, in the first place, what had taken place in Mexico itself. I then stated the overture of M. THOUVENEL, including the proposal to make offers to the Government of the United States to act in coöperation with us on this subject. That we had replied we had but two objects in view: 1. Security to the persons and property of British subjects. 2. The fulfillment of all the obligations of Mexico to Her Majesty. Mr. ADAMS, I continued, would see that our demands embraced not only the payment of interest on a debt which might be settled by naming a fixed sum, be it more or less, but also comprehended satisfaction for the injuries done to British subjects. That we could hardly transfer these obligations to the United States without raising an infinite number of questions of detail upon which Great Britain and Mexico would have to appeal to the equity of the United States. That I thought it the interest of our two countries to have as few entangling questions and clashing interests as possible. I should be afraid that our friendly relations might be endangered if we increased the number of points upon which we might come into collision. That, without giving him a final answer, I could tell him at once that I thought the proposition of his Government open to very grave objections.

Without entering further upon its merits, however, I had a counter-proposition to make which I thought deserved the serious consideration of his Government, to whom I begged it might be submitted.

I was as apprehensive as he was of an attempt to build upon the foundation of debts and injuries a claim to organize a new Government in Mexico. That I was convinced that, of all countries, Mexico was the one where intervention in its internal affairs would bring the most severe disappointment upon its authors. That the factions in that country were too hostile to each other, and too sanguinary in their tempers, to be reconciled by a small force of Europeans in the name of order and moderation. But might not the evils we both feared be guarded against by defining terms of coöperation with Spain which would exclude interference in the internal affairs of Mexico? Would not this be a better course than leaving Spain to seek her own vindication, and afterward opposing the results of her operations?

I read to Mr. ADAMS parts of Sir JOHN CRAMPTON's dispatch of the 13th inst., to show him that Marshal O'DONNELL was by no means desirous of undertaking the reconquest of the Indies.

Mr. ADAMS promised me that he would communicate this view to his Government.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that if any combined operations are to be taken against Mexico, they should be founded on these two bases:

1. The combined Powers of France, Great Britain, Spain, and the United States feel themselves compelled, by the lawless and flagitious conduct of the authorities of Mexico, to seek from those authorities protection for the persons and property of their subjects, and a fulfilment of the obligations contracted by the Republic of Mexico toward their Governments.

2. The said combined Powers hereby declare that they do not seek any augmentation of territory, or any special advantage, and that they will not endeavor to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, or with the free chice of its form of government by its people.

You will read this dispatch to M. THOUVENEL, and give him a copy of it.

I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

The documents here proceed to give the various communications interchanged between the British Government and its Envoy, who is directed, in case of leaving Mexico, to communicate with Admiral MILNE on the West Indian station; a letter addressed by Mr. WYKE to Señor ZAMACONA, justifying the suspension of relations; newspaper articles describing the trial of the persons engaged in the robbery of $660,000 from the British Legation, and the attempt on the life of the French Minister, who was mobbed at his residence by the partisans of Gen. ORTEGA, a commander of the Liberal forces after defeating MARQUEZ, the Reactionary leader. The dispatch from Mr. WYKE, which states the latter incloses a copy of the joint note of the Diplomatic corps, consisting of the American, Prussian, Belgian and Ecnadoxian Ambassadors to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against this outrage, etc., and the apologies of the latter in reply. It also states the series of assassinations, robberies and abuses of which French subjects had been the victims in Mexico. Dispatch No. 42, from the same to the same, incloses the text of a decree imposing a tax of 1 per cent. upon all capital in Mexico, and the protests of English merchants against it. Dispatch No. 43, of Aug. 26, gives a detailed and tabular history of the British Convention with Mexico, from which it appears that while the annual estimated produce of the Mexican import dues was from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000, the assignment of 12 per cent. thereon to English creditors has not been paid in any year, even putting the receipt at only $5,000,000. Dispatch No. 44, from the same to the same, gives a narrative of fresh outrages and assassinations and the intrigues of ORTEGA, COMONFORT, and other leaders for the supreme power, to the total neglect of all good Government.

The next explain themselves:

NO. 45.—FORCIBLE INTERVENTION DEPRECATED BY ENGLAND.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

[Extract.] FOREIGN OFFICE Sept. 30, 1861.

To forcible interference in the internal affairs of an independent nation, Her Majesty's Government are, on principle opposed. It remains to be considered whether Mexico forms an exception to the general rule.

Undoubtedly, in regard to the evils to be remedied, few cases of internal anarchy, bloodshed and murder can exceed the atrocities perpetrated in Mexico. But, on the other hand, there is no case in which a remedy by foreign interference appears so hopeless.

The contending factions are spread over a vast extent of country; they do not obey any one, two or three Chiefs, but are split into fragments, each of which robs, pillages and murders on its own account. No foreign army would be likely to establish any permanent or pervading authority over these scatetred bodies.

In the next place, the Spanish troops, which form the most available force for the occupation of any forts or positions which may be taken, are peculiarly an object of dislike and apprehension to one of the two parties which divide the country. This dislike arises from a fear that the power of a dominant Church might be restored, with the abuses and religious intolerance which accompany it. For opposite reasons, British interference would be just as odious to the Church Party.

I may add to these reasons, the universal alarm which would be excited, both in the United States and in the Southern States, at the contemplation of European interference in the domestic quarrels of an American independent Republic.

Without at all yielding to the extravagant pretensions implied by what is called the Monroe Doctrine, it would be, as a matter of expediency, unwise to provoke the ill-feeling of North America, unless some paramount object were in prospect, and tolerably sure of attainment.

The Spanish Government are of opinion that the successful action of Great Britain, France and Spain to enforce their just demands, would induce the Mexicans to institute a Government more capable than any which has lately existed, to preserve the relations of peace and friendship with foreign Powers. Should such be the indirect effect of naval and military operations, Her Majesty's Government would cordially rejoice; but they think this effect is more likely to follow a conduct studiously observant of the respect due to an independent nation, than to be the result of an attempt to improve by foreign force the domestic institutions of Mexico.

NO, 46.—FRANCE LEANS TOWARDS INTERVENTION.

Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Oct. 3.)

[Extract.] PARIS, Oct. 2, 1861.

M. THOUVENEL having been in the country when I received your Lordship's instructions to communicate to him your dispatch of the 27th ultimo, containing an account of a conversation which you had had with Mr. ADAMS on the affairs of Mexico, and the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the course which should be pursued, I sent him a copy of it.

An opportunity for seeing him did not occur until to-day, and I had in the meantime received your Lordship's dispatch of the 30th ultimo, relating to the employment of a foreign force in that country, which I read to his Excellency, before our conversation commenced.

M. THOUVENEL said that he had made no proposal to impose, or to influence by an armed force, an arbitration in the internal affairs of Mexico. He had thought it very likely that the employment of force for those legitimate purposes which the British and French Governments had in view, might encourage the well-disposed part of the Mexican people, who might feel the gall of the yoke to which they were subjected, to profit by the moment to throw it off, and to substitute something better in its place; and he must confess that, should such turn out to be the case, he did not see why a movement of the kind, if it proved to be decidedly popular, should not receive the support of the Powers who had come to Mexico to seek from an acknowledged bad Government redress for injuries done to their subjects, and for violated engagements towards themselves.

While, therefore, partaking in principle your Lordship's views, and admitting the inexpediency of forcible interference in the internal affairs of an independent nation, he drew a distinction between forcible interference and the indirect encouragement arising out of the presence of forces called to those shores for other purposes, given to the Mexican people to emerge from an odious tyranny.

NO. 47.—ENGLAND FAVORS AN ALLIED DEMONSTRATION—THE UNITED STATES TO BE INVITED.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 5, 1861.

MY LORD—I have to acquaint your Excellency that the Queen is prepared to enter into a Convention with France and Spain, the object of which would be to secure the fulfillment by the Government of Mexico of its obligations toward the respective Governments, and to obtain redress for injuries done in Mexico to their respective subjects.

In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, it would be proper to insert in any such Convention, a stipulation providing that the forces of the contracting parties shall not be employed for any other objects than those which I have specified, and especially that they shall not interfere with the internal Government of Mexico.

Her Majesty's Government consider that the Government of the United States should be invited to adhere to any such convention; but they would not think it necessary that in anticipation of meeting with the concurrence of the United States, the three Powers should defer the commencement of the contemplated operations against Mexico.

If the Government of the Emperor should be willing to enter into such a convention as I have described, a draft of it shall forthwith be sent to your Excellency, for communication to M. THOUVENEL.

I have directed Sir JOHN CRAMPTON to make a similar overture to the Spanish Government. I am, &c.
(Signed) RUSSELL.

NO. 49.—MARSHAL O'DONNELL DISCLAIMS IDEAS OF CONQUEST.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received Oct, 11.)

SAN ILDEFONSO, Sept. 21, 1861.

MY LORD—On the receipt of your Lordship's telegram, I lost no time in making the inquiry therein directed, as to whether the Spanish Government would object to ask the United States to act in concert with England and France in relation to the affairs of Mexico.

Marshal O'DONNELL, without saying anything which implied an opinion that the coöperation of the United States in this matter would in itself be objectionable, observed that the Government of that country was probably too much engrossed in its internal affairs to be able at the present moment to direct its attention elsewhere; and added that the Spanish Government, which had already displayed great patience under extraordinary provocation, could at all events not now postpone the measures which it had determined to adopt, and which were called for by the country in vindication of its rights.

Spain, the Marshal observed, by inviting England and France to join with her in a common line of action in Mexico, had given sufficient proof that she did not desire to secure to herself any exclusive advantages in that country, and still less that she designed to avail herself of its distracted condition, with a view to the conquest or reannexation of any part of it.

In his opinion, nothing could be more detrimental to the true interests of Spain than the recovery of her ancient possessions in America; whatever may have been the sentiments of former Governments of Spain, a sounder view of this matter was now, he thought, well established in the minds of all persons who had duly reflected upon the subject. With regard to Cuba and the Philippines, it was different, because their insular position and other circumstances still rendered their position advantageous to the mother country; but to seek to extend her dominion on the Continent of America would be a most mistaken policy for Spain, even if circumstances were to favor its practicability. The recent acquisition of Spain in Santo Domingo, might, his Excellency remarked, appear to be a deviation from this principle; but the proximity of Santo Domingo to Cuba rendered it a point from which the safety of the latter might be menaced, were it to fall into the hands of parties hostile to Spain.

I took occasion to remark that, although I was not in possession of your Lordship's views upon this subject, further than they might be inferred from the question I had just put to his Excellency, there were circumstances which, in my opinion, rendered it desirable that the Government of the United States should, at all events, be invited to act in concert with the European Powers in regard to Mexico. The extreme jealousy felt by every political party in America in regard to intervention or interference of any sort by European Powers in the affairs of the New World was well known. Her Majesty's Government, it was true, could never recognize what was commonly called the "Monroe doctrine," nor did I believe that any other European Government was likely to subscribe to it. But the repeated announcement of this maxim by successive Presidents of the United States as a fundamental principle of their policy, and its eager acceptance as such by the American people, rendered it sufficiently evident that European intervention in the affairs of Mexico would be viewed by them as an infringement of an imagined right, and if now undertaken without their being consulted, and at a time when it would appear to them that advantage was taken of their internal troubles to make light of their influence, and perhaps to realize projects repugnant to their political sympathies, a strong feeling of resentment would not fail to be created, in which both sections of the now divided Union would concur. Although this feeling might not, under present circumstances, manifest itself in measures of actual hostility, influences could, nevertheless, be brought to bear by parties in the United States upon the affairs of Mexico, sufficiently powerful to cause embarrassment to Spain, or any other European Power, which had a political object to achieve in that country.

Marshal O'DONNELL did not deny that there was some force in these considerations, and replied that as it was no part of the design of Spain to take advantage of the powerless condition of the United States with a view of either reconquering Mexico or of reestablishing monarchy there, he did not see that there existed any positive objection to the concurrence of the United States in the measures proposed by Spain. With regard to the expediency, however, of a proposal to that effect being made by Spain to the United States, he would request me to speak with M. CALDERON COLLANTES, when the question would be brought by that Minister under the immediate consideration of the Cabinet.

On communicating with M. CALDERON COLLANTES I found his Excellency in no way indisposed to take the subject into consideration; and he promised shortly to inform me of the decision of the Cabinet. M. CALDERON did not seem to anticipate any objection to the proposal of Her Majesty's Government to invite the United States to join in a common line of action with Great Britain, France and Spain. His Excellency, however, made the same reserve as Marshal O'DONNELL had done, viz., that Spain could in no case postpone her action in order to secure the coöperation of the American Government. I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

NO. 50.—THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT WILL RESPECT THE RESERVED CLAIMS OF ENGLAND.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received Oct. 11.)

[Extract.]

SAN ILDEFONSO, Sept. 24, 1861.

I took the earliest opportunity after the receipt of your lordship's telegram, to call Marshal O'DONNELL's attention to the rights of Her Majesty's Government upon the customs revenue of Vera Cruz and Tampico.

These rights, I observed, were sanctioned by a Convention with Mexico; and Her Majesty's Government had claimed of the Mexican Government that the customs of those ports should be placed under the control of British Commissioners, with a view to the satisfaction of British claims, it being understood that those Commissioners should also pay the sums due by Mexico to other nations, and which were guaranteed by mortgage on the revenues of the same customs.

I added that I made this communication by direction of Her Majesty's Government in order to avoid any misunderstanding which might arise in regard to the rights of Great Britain at Vera Cruz and Tampico in case Spain should find it necessary to take military possession of those ports.

Marshal O'DONNELL replied, that in case it was found necessary to occupy Vera Cruz and Tampico, and that such occupation was affected by the combined action of England, France and Spain, as he hoped would be the case, the three Powers would have no difficulty in apportioning their respective claims upon the customs revenues there collected under their authority. If, on the other hand, Spain were to act alone and to hold possession of Vera Cruz and Tampico, she would not on that account be the less ready to recognize, and to the best of her power enforce, the legitimate rights which Great Britain and other friendly Powers might have previously acquired there. As matters now stood, it appeared that Mexico, by an act of her Congress, had repudiated the claims of all nations upon her Custom-house revenues, and, consequently, the blockade or military occupation of her ports by Spain could not, by causing a suspension of commerce, place the interests of the parties to whom their customs revenue was pledged in a worse position than they now were; but if Spain were thus enabled to enforce her own claims, she would undoubtedly respect, those of other nations.

Marshal O'DONNELL expressed the opinion that if England, France and Spain were to combine their forces, no resistance would be attempted by Mexico. If Spain acted alone it might be otherwise, and this made him desire that a common line of action might be agreed upon.

This being his view, I inquired whether the Spanish Government would not consent to defer its action until Great Britain and France could concert together as to the best measures to be taken.

Marshal O'DONNELL replied that paramount considerations rendered it impossible for Spain to consent to delay the measures she had decided upon beyond the period which he had previously mentioned to me, viz., the beginning of November, before which time naval or military operations on the coasts of Mexico could not be undertaken, on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever and the West India hurricanes.

The grievances of which the Spanish Government had to complain were of long standing, and they had waited with patience for more than six months in the vain hope of some satisfaction for them being afforded, and more especially for the indignity offered in the dismissal of the Spanish Minister from Mexico. Cortes would assemble in the course of next month; and the Spanish Government would be unable to justify themselves before that body and the nation if they were to defer beyond what was rendered necessary by material obstacles the vindication of its rights and dignity.

This inevitable delay would, however, he expressed the hope, afford time for England and France to concert together, and with Spain, the measures necessary for combined action.

Marshal O'DONNELL renewed to me on this occasion the assurances he had formerly given, that Spain had no views of conquest upon Mexico, and that he was entirely opposed to the notion of reëstablishing, by foreign influence, a monarchical form of government in that country, or otherwise meddling with the internal administration of its Government.

No.53.—Earl Cowley to Earl Russell.—(Received Oct.19.)

[Extract.] PARIS, Oct. 18, 1861.

M. THOUVENEL informs me that the Emperor is willing that M. de FLAHAULT should negotiate the treaty concerning Mexico in London, and full powers will be sent to him on Tuesday next.

NO. 54.—RELATIVE TO A BETTER FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR MEXICO.

Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received Oct. 24)

[Extract.] MADRID, Oct. 29, 1861.

On the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 5th instant, I sought an interview with Marshal O'DONNELL, as well as with M. CALDERON COLLANTES, and stated that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to enter into a Convention with France and Spain for the purpose of obtaining reparation from Mexico for the injuries received by their respective subjects, and for securing the fulfillment of the obligations entered into by Mexico towards their respective Governments.

I observed that Her Majesty's Government proposed that it should be provided by an Article of the Convention, that the forces of the Contracting Parties are not to be employed for any ulterior object, and especially that they are not to interfere with the internal government of Mexico. I said that Her Majesty's Government desire that the Government of the United States should be invited to adhere to the Convention; adding, however, that Her Majesty's Government did not consider that any delay in the commencement of active operations ought to be permitted on this account.

Marshal O'DONNELL replied, that the proposal of Her Majesty's Government should be immediately submitted to the action of the Cabinet.

This was accordingly done, and M. CALDERON COLLANTES, on the 8th inst., communicated to me the views of Her Catholic Majesty's Government in regard to the proposed Convention.

The Spanish Government, M. CALDERON said, were very willing to conclude with England and France a Convention for the objects which I had stated to him on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

They agreed to an insertion of an article in the Convention to the effect that the forces of the high contracting parties should not be employed for any ulterior object. Spain, His Excellency remarked, had no such object in view; she neither sought to reconquer any part of Mexico, or to re-establish a Monarchical Government there in favor of any European prince or other person; nor had she any intention of endeavoring to place one or other of the contending factions in Mexico at the head of the Government of the Republic. The Spanish Government felt no difficulty, therefore, in concurring with Her Majesty's Government in the opinion that no armed intervention in the internal government of Mexico should be attempted.

The only point, consequently, in regard to which he could perceive any shade of difference in the views of Her Majesty's Government and those of Spain in this respect was, that Her Catholic Majesty's Government was of opinion that, considering the great influence which must necessarily be exercised by the very presence of the combined forces of England, France and Spain, upon the internal state of Mexico, it would be well that they should endeavor to profit by the impression which could not fail to be created thereby upon the Mexican people, to exercise a moral influence upon the contending parties, with a view of inducing them to lay down their arms, and come to an understanding for the formation of a Government which would offer some guarantee to the allies for the fulfilment of the engagements of Mexico towards their respective Governments, for a better observance of her international duties in future, and one which would afford some prospect, at least, of a cessation of the miseries to which that unfortunate country had so long been exposed. This, His Excellency said, he thought the three Powers were bound in honor to attempt, both on the grounds of humanity and of policy; and perhaps more on the ground of humanity than of policy. It was not generally borne in mind, M. CALDERON remarked, that at the bottom of the civil strife there was a contest between two races. The Spanish races were at all times in a minority in that country; and, from natural causes, the disproportion between it and the original Indian race was continually increasing. If these causes continued to operate unchecked by the moral superiority of the European element, and were aggravated by a continual recurrence of intestine struggles, there could be no doubt that the germs of civilization which had been originally planted by Spain would be crushed out, and the country would relapse into something of the same condition in which it was found by HERNAN CORTES. This was a consummation which he thought the European Powers ought to make at least an effort to prevent.

I remarked, in reply, that I did not doubt Her Majesty's Government would entirely concur with His Excellency in thinking that the object which he proposed to himself was both a politic and a humane one; and if by moral influence was meant the offer of advice to the Mexican Government to refrain from civil strife, Her Majesty's Government would, I felt sure, not hesitate now to do, conjointly with Spain and France, what they had done singly on more than one occasion. If, however, more than this was intended by the Spanish Government, I confess I felt at a loss as to the means of effecting any real change in the state of Mexico without the application of actual force, or without exerting the influence of the intervening Powers in favor of one or the other of the contending factions. Besides this, it appeared evident to me that the object proposed, if it were to be effected at all, must be the work of time, and, consequently, could not be effected within any definite period. I would, therefore, inquire whether the Spanish Government contemplated the continuance of the occupation of the Mexican ports until such time as a Government such as they should desire to see established in Mexico should be constituted.

M. CALDERON replied, certainly not; the Spanish occupation would be limited to what was necessary for obtaining the redress of wrongs inflicted upon Spanish subjects, and satisfaction for acts inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the Spanish Government; and would, if possible, not be prolonged beyond the period at which the climate would render the stay of troops and vessels dangerous to their health and safety.

NO. 55.—MR. SEWARD THINKS FOREIGN INTERFERENCE NEEDLESS.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.—(Received Oct. 28.)

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

I had the day before yesterday the honor to receive your Lordship's dispatch of the 28th ultimo, relative to the affairs of Mexico.

I had, a few hours later in the day, an interview with Mr. SEWARD. In the course of conversation he introduced the subject of Mexico. I found that he had not yet received Mr. ADAMS' report of the conversation which he held with your Lordship on the 25th ult., concerning the proposal of the United States to assume the payment of the interest of the Mexican debt to Great Britain and France.

He told me that he had already sent instructions to the United States Ministers in London and Paris which would enlarge their powers of negotiation, and which would in particular enable them to engage that the United States should provide for the interest of the debt to Spain, and also for the satisfaction, to a certain extent, (as I understood,) of the general claims of Great Britain, France and Spain, upon Mexico. He was (he said) on the point of sending similar instructions to the United States Minister at Madrid. He had been informed that the Spanish Government, having heard that England and France were about to intervene in Mexico, had determined to be beforehand with them, and had already prepared an expedition which was ready to sail from Cuba. Would it not be wise to avoid the complications which could not but follow such an expedition, by assenting to an arrangement which would provide for the material interests of the three European Powers, and postpone to a more favorable moment difficult and dangerous questions?

I said to Mr. SEWARD that I presumed that he would receive in the course of the day reports from Mr. ADAMS and Mr. DAYTON of the manner in which his proposals had been received by your Lordship and M. THOUVENEL. He would, I observed, find that grave objections to them were entertained both in London and in Paris. I proceeded, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions to speak to Mr. SEWARD in the sense in which your Lordship had spoken to Mr. ADAMS, as set forth in your dispatch to Earl COWLEY, dated the 27th ult. I said in particular that Her Majesty's Government were as apprehensive as Mr. SEWARD himself could be, of an attempt to build upon a foundation of debts due, and injuries inflicted, by Mexico, a pretension to establish a new Government in that country. Her Majesty's Government, thought, however, (I proceeded to observe,) that the most effectual mode of guarding against this danger would be for Great Britain, the United States, and France to join Spain in a course of action the objects and limits of which should be strictly defined beforehand. This certainly appeared more prudent than to allow Spain to act alone now, and afterwards to oppose the results of her operations, if she should go too far.

Mr. SEWARD appeared to be unwilling to abandon his own plan, which would, he said, have the advantage of rendering all interference on the part of European Powers in the affairs of Mexico entirely superfluous.

In No. 56, Mr. WYKE informs Lord RUSSELL that in case of the seizure of the ports the Mexicans propose to establish a cordon of interior Custom-houses to intercept and levy duties on all goods coming from the coasts. The Central Government is declared to be powerless over the several States. In No. 57, Lord RUSSELL requests the Commissioners of the Admiralty to reinforce the British West Indian fleets. In No. 58, Lord LYONS represents the continued anxiety of Mr. SEWARD to secure the adoption of the American plan for the settlement of the Mexican difficulty. In No. 59, Lord RUSSELL sets forth to the British Admiralty the plan of operations proposed for H. B. M.'s naval forces in the Mexican waters. They are to demand:

1. Full satisfaction and reparation for the wrongs suffered by the three nations; and,

2. That the forts of Vera Cruz should be at once delivered up to the forces of the three nations as a guarantee for the performance of such conditions as may be agreed on. The three Powers are each to name a Commissioner to act in concert with the officer commanding their naval forces in framing the articles to which assent will be demanded of the Mexican Government, Sir CHARLES WYKE being designated as the British representative. Acapulco, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, or any other equal serviceable port but Mazatlan, is to be seized by Admiral MAITLAND.

No. 60, from Lord RUSSELL, communicates to Mr. WYKE a copy of the Tripartite Convention, jointly ratified at London, Nov. 15, 1861, the spirit of which has been sufficiently set forth in the preceding dispatches and accompanying abstract. Its closing articles provide for the admission of the United States as a fourth party should they accede to its provisions, and clothes the Ministers of the three Powers at Washington with full authority to conclude a like Convention on their part with the American Government. From 61 to 76 inclusive, are a series of dispatches between the Foreign Offices of the three Powers relative to the minor details of their armaments, points of rendezvous for the squadrons and times of sailing. In 77, Lord RUSSELL transmits to Lord LYONS a copy of the Convention for presentation to the American Government as above indicated. Nos. 78 and 79 are between Lord RUSSELL and the Admiralty in reference to the assembling of the British squadron at Jamaica, and the direction that in case of difference of opinion between Sir CHARLES WYKE and Admiral MILNE, that of the former is to prevail. In No. 80 Lord RUSSELL orders that in case of operations by the Allies against the Mexican capital, the British troops are not to advance beyond Vera Cruz. In 81 and 82 the propriety of the operations already suggested on the Pacific Coast is made contingent upon the attempt of the Mexican to transfer their exports to that quarter. Nos. 83 to 86, inclusive, are notes of detail relative to preparations of the squadrons for departure. No. 87, from Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, British Minister at Madrid, incloses to the Foreign Office copies of the officia

Spanish decree making Gen. Prim Commandant-in-Chief of the Spanish Expeditionary forces and Commissioner with full powers to represent Her Most Catholic Majesty in the settlement of the Mexican questions. No. 88, from Mr. Wyke to Lord Russell, states the continued anarchy of Mexico, and the inefficiency of its "ultra-liberal" Constitution. It urges foreign intervention as the only means of procuring redress. No. 89, dated Oct. 28, 1861, from the same to the same, sets forth the alarm of the Mexican Government on being acquainted with the measures taken by the three Powers, and issues a *résumé* of a Convention proposed to it by him for the settlement of British claims, to wit:

1. Repayment of the Legation and Laguna Seca robberies, with 6 per cent. interest on the first, and 12 per cent. interest on the second, by the additional 10 per cent. on extra import duties above referred to as "*mejoras materiales*."

2. The payment of arrears of interest due to the London and Convention bondholders, to be made good by consigning 30 per cent of the import duties at all the ports for the former, and 29 per cent. for the latter, until said arrears are paid off, when the per-centage on such duties will again revert respectively to 25 and 12 per cent, as heretofore.

3. Such sums owing to both classes of bondholders as were in the hands of the Custom-house authorities at the time of the suspension of payments, caused by the law of the 17th of July last, shall be paid out of the aforesaid 10 per cent. extra duties styled "*mejoras materiales*," which, as already stated, are set aside for paying the claims arising out of the Legation and Laguna Seca robberies; and these payments shall be made of said extra duties when the losses caused by those robberies have been reimbursed.

4. The Consuls at the different ports shall be authorized to claim the inspection of any books, accounts, documents, or manifests in the respective Custom-houses, as they consider necessary to verify the receipts and accounts of the same; and. finally, any commercial house paying duties to the Government on goods imported without first of all receiving the receipts from the bondholders' agents for their per-centage on such duties shall, as well as the Custom-house authorities, render themselves liable to be sued by law for the recovery of double the amount of such duties.

5. Before signing the convention containing the above stipulations, the Government will address me an official note, engaging to use their best efforts to carry a measure through Congress for the alteration of the tariff, whereby the duties on English manufactured goods shall be reduced to nearly one-half of what is now levied on them.

The British Minister extols the advantages that would accrue from the above arrangement to both parties, and expresses a hope of its early success. He thus speaks of the United States Minister:

"I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of my American colleague, Mr. Corwin, who, throughout this transaction, has acted with me most cordially, having refused to negotiate his convention with this Government until he learnt from me that I had settled all pending difficulties with them, as he was determined that the money to be advanced by his Government should be applied for the purpose it was intended, and not uselessly squandered, as it otherwise would have been, to no purpose."

No. 90 and 91, dated Dec. 2, 1861, are from Lord Russell to the British Ambassadors near the Courts of France and Spain, informing them of the negotiations mentioned in 89, and identically stating, as follows, the propositions of Mr. Corwin:

"That Minister informed the Mexican authorities that he had instructions to negotiate a Convention with them, by which, on their giving certain guarantees, such as pledging the remains of the Church property, waste lands, &c., the American Government would engage to pay 3 per cent. per annum on the Mexican debt to England for the space of five years, provided that at the expiration of that period Mexico would repay the money so advanced with 6 per cent. interest thereupon."

Nos. 92 and 93, from the same to the same, desire them to acquaint the Governments to which they are respectively accredited of the strength of the British naval force to be sent to Mexico. No. 94, from Lord Cowley, acquaints Lord Russell that the French Government propose to leave the terms of their demand on Mexico to their Commissioners. No. 95, from Lord Lyons, informs Lord Russell that delay in presenting the Convention to the United States Government for consideration had arisen from the fact that the Spanish Minister had not received full powers and instructions. No. 96, from the same to the same, mentions the arrival of the full powers on the 29th of November, and the joint presentation of the subject to the American Government on the 30th, by the French, English and Spanish Ministers.

The inclosure is very brief, and is merely a copy of the joint note inviting the United States to join the Convention, and acquainting the Secretary of State with the full power of the undersigned Ministers.

We give No. 97 entire for the sake of the force of the words which we have underscored:

No. 97.—Sir J. Crampton to Earl Russell.—(Received Dec. 22.)

MADRID, Dec. 10, 1861.

MY LORD: On the receipt of your Lordship's dispatch of the 4th instant, I immediately informed Marshal O'Donnell that, *in the present state of our relations with the United States*, Her Majesty's Government proposed to send one line-of-battle ship and two frigates only, to form part of the expedition to Mexico. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

The adroitness of the above pretext is apparent.

No. 98, from the same to the same, states the request made by the British Ambassador, and the reply thereto by Señor Calderon, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, giving, as follows, the pith of the Spanish demands:

"M. Calderon replied that he entirely entered into the views of Her Majesty's Government in this respect, and that as far as Spain was concerned, nothing could be easier than to State with precision the terms which she on her part would require of the Mexican Government. These terms are, in fact, embodied in the Convention concluded with Miramon and confirmed by the Treaty Mon-Almonte, which had been repudiated by the succeeding Government of Mexico, upon the same monstrous principle which the Mexican Government had attempted to oppose to the demands of Sir C. Wyke, viz.: That the actual Authorities do not consider themselves responsible to foreign nations for the acts of their predecessors. Upon the fulfillment of these engagements the Spanish Government would insist, and all that they would demand in addition to them would be the infliction of due punishment upon the perpetrators of the assassinations which had since been committed upon Spanish subjects."

No. 99, from the Spanish Government, through Señor Isturiz to Lord Russell, relative to the sailing of the Spanish squadron and its intended movement entirely in concert with the forces of England and France. No. 100, from Lord Russell, communicates to Sir John Crampton a copy of the above; and 101, from the same to Mr. Wyke, directs the latter to acquaint the Spanish and French Commissioners in every case with the British demands. No. 102, from Lord Lyons to Lord Russell, communicates the following, which we give entire:

[Inclosure in No. 102.]

Mr. Seward to MM. Tassara and Mercier, and Lord Lyons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1861.

The undersigned, Secretary-of-State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note which was addressed to him on the 30th day of November last, by M. Gabriel G. Tassara, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain; M. Henry Mercier, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, and Lord Lyons, Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

With that paper the aforesaid Ministers have submitted the text of a Convention which was concluded at London, on the 31st October last, between the Sovereigns beforenamed, with the view of obtaining, through a common action, the redress of their grievances against the Republic of Mexico.

In the preamble, the high contracting parties say that they have been placed, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, under a necessity for exacting from the authorities a more effective protection for the persons and property of their subjects, as well as the execution of obligations contracted with them by the Republic of Mexico, and have agreed to conclude a Convention between themselves, for the purpose of combining their common action in the case.

In the first Article, the high contracting parties bind themselves to make, immediately after the signing of the Convention, the necessary arrangements to send to the shores of Mexico land and sea forces combined, the effective number of which shall be determined in a further exchange of communications between the Governments, but the total of which must be sufficient to enable them to seize and occupy the various fortifications and military positions of the Mexican seacoast. Also, that the Commanders of the allied forces shall be authorized to accomplish such other operations as may, on the spot, be deemed most suitable for realizing the end specified in the preamble, and especially for insuring the safety of foreign residents. And that all the measures which are thus to be carried into effect, shall be taken in the name and on account of the high contracting parties, without distinction of the particular nationality of the forces employed in executing them.

In the second Article the high contracting parties bind themselves not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures foreseen by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory, or any peculiar advantage, and not to exercise, in the subsequent affairs of Mexico, any influence of a character to impair the right of the Mexican nation to choose, and fully to constitute, the form of its own Government.

In the third Article the high contracting parties agree that a Commission, composed of three Commissioners, one appointed by each of the contracting Powers, shall be established, with full power to determine all questions which may arise from the employment and distribution of the sums of money which shall be received from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the contracting parties.

In the Fourth Article, the high contracting parties, expressing the desire that the measures which it is their intention to adopt may not have an exclusive character, and recognizing the fact that the Government of the United States, like themselves, has claims of its own to enforce against the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signing of the present Convention a copy of it shall be communicated to the Government of the United States, and that this Government shall be invited to accede to it, and that, in anticipation of such accession, their respective Ministers at Washington shall be provided with full powers to conclude and sign collectively or severally, with a Plenipotentiary of the United States, to be designated by the President, such an instrument. But as the high contracting parties would expose themselves, in making any delay in carrying into effect Articles one and two of the Convention, to peril in the end which they wish to attain, they have agreed not to defer, with a view to obtaining the accession of the United States, the commencement of the stipulated operations beyond the period at which their combined forces may be united in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

The Plenipotentiaries, in their note to the undersigned, invite the United States to accede to the Convention. The undersigned, having submitted the subject to the President, will proceed to communicate his views thereon.

First, as the undersigned has heretofore had the honor to inform each of the Plenipotentiaries now addressed, the President does not feel himself at liberty to question, and he does not question, that the Sovereigns represented have undoubted right to decide for themselves the fact whether they have sustained grievances, and to resort to war with Mexico for the redress thereof, and have a right, also, to levy the war severally or jointly.

Secondly, the United States have a deep interest, which, however, they are happy to believe is an interest held by them in common with the high contracting Powers and with all other civilized States, that neither of the Sovereigns by whom the Convention has been concluded shall seek or obtain any acquisition of territory, or any advantage peculiar to itself, and not equally left open to the United States and every other civilized State, within the territories of Mexico; and especially that neither one nor all of the contracting parties shall, as a result or consequence of the hostilities to be inaugurated under the Convention, exercise in the subsequent affairs of Mexico any influence of a character to impair the right of the Mexican people to choose and freely to constitute the form of its own government.

The undersigned renews on this occasion the acknowledgment heretofore given, that each of the high contracting parties had informed the United States, substantially, that they recognized this interest; and he is authorized to express the satisfaction of the President with the terms in which that recognition is clearly embodied in the treaty itself.

It is true, as the high contracting parties assume, that the United States have, on their part, claims to urge against Mexico. Upon due consideration, however, the President is of opinion that it would be inexpedient to seek satisfaction of these claims at this time, through an act of accession to the Convention. Among the reasons for this decision which the undersigned is authorized to assign are, first, that the United States, so far as it is practicable, prefer to adhere to a traditional policy recommended to them by the Father of their country, and confirmed by a happy experience, which forbids their making alliances with foreign nations. Secondly, Mexico, being a neighbor of the United States on this Continent, and possessing a system of Government similar to our own in many of its important features, the United States habitually cherish a decided good-will toward that Republic, and a lively interest in its security, prosperity and welfare.

Animated by these sentiments, the United States do not feel inclined to resort to forcible remedies for their claims at the present moment, when the Government of Mexico is deeply disturbed by faction within, and exposed to war with foreign nations; and, of course, the same sentiments render them still more disinclined to allied war against Mexico, than to war to be urged against her by themselves alone.

The undersigned is further authorized to state to the Plenipotentiaries, for the information of the Sovereigns of Spain, France and Great Britain, that the United States are so earnestly anxious for the safety and welfare of the Republic of Mexico, that they have already empowered their Minister residing there to enter into a treaty with the Mexican Republic, conceding to it some material aid and advantages which, it is hoped, may enable that Republic to satisfy the just claims and demands of the said Sovereigns, and to avert the war which those Sovereigns have agreed among each other to levy against Mexico. The Sovereigns need not be informed that this proposal to Mexico has been made, not in hostility to them, but with a knowledge of the proceedings frankly communicated to them, and with the hope that they might find, through the increased ability of Mexico to result from the Treaty, and her willingness to treat with them upon just terms, a mode of arresting the hostilities which it is the object of the Convention now under consideration to inaugurate.

What has thus far been done by the American Minister at Mexico under these instructions, has not yet become known to this Government, and the information is looked for with deep interest.

Should these negotiations offer any sufficient ground on which to justify a proposition to the high contracting parties in behalf of Mexico, the undersigned will hasten to submit such a proposition to those Powers. But it is to be understood, first, that Mexico shall have acceded to such a treaty; and secondly, that it shall be acceptable to the President and Senate of the United States.

In the meantime the high contracting parties are informed that the President deems it his duty that a naval force should remain in the Gulf of Mexico sufficient to look after the interests of American citizens in Mexico during the conflict which may arise between the high contracting parties and that Republic; and, secondly, that the American Minister residing in Mexico be authorized to seek such conference in Mexico with the belligerent parties as may guard either of them against inadvertent injury to the just rights of the United States, if any such shall be endangered.

The undersigned having thus submitted all the views and sentiments of this Government on this important subject to the high contracting parties in a spirit of peace and friendship not only towards Mexico, but towards the high contracting parties themselves, feels assured that there will be nothing in the watchfulness which it is thus proposed to exercise that can afford any cause for anxiety to any of the parties in question. The undersigned, &c.,

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

No. 103 communicates to Lord Russell a copy of the brief note jointly signed by the representatives of the three Powers at Washington, merely acknowledging Mr. Seward's reply. No. 104, from Lord Russell to Señor Isturiz, acknowledges the receipt of his dispatch, (No. 99,) and 105, from the same to Sir J. Crampton, informs him of the refusal of the American Government. No. 106, from Mr. Wyke, acquaints Lord Russell with the success of his negotiations on the part of the Mexican Government, and their subsequent defeat in the National Legislature. Brute force, he fears, is the only resort left. No. 107, from the same to the same, incloses an address from British merchants in Mexico, praying for redress, and the reply of Mr. Wyke, setting forth some advantages already procured, and promising full compliance with all their just requests. Nos. 108 and 109, from the same to the same, state the intrigues of Gen. Doblado for the Presidency, the presentation of the British ultimatum, the consequent resignation of Señor de Zamacona, and the attempt of Señ Lerdo de Tejada, the leader of the Opposition in the Mexican Congress, to procure a modification of the British demands, his failure therein, and the intended withdrawal of the British Legation. Mr. Wyke again commends the support extended to him by Mr. Corwin, who, on the rejection of the proposed Convention by the Mexican Congress, "refused *in the most positive manner* to advance the Government one dollar of the proposed American loan."

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

1. Immediate abrogation of the law of the 17th of July last.

2. That in the ports of the Republic, Commissioners, to be named by Her Majesty's Government, shall be placed for the purpose of appropriating to the Powers having Conventions with Mexico the assignments which those Conventions prescribe shall be paid out of the receipts of the maritime Custom-houses, including in the sums to be paid to the British Government the amount of the conducta robbery and the money stolen from the British Legation in the month of November last.

3. That the Commissioners shall have the power of reducing by one-half, or in any less proportion that they think fit, the duties now levied under the existing tariff.

No. 110 from the British Admiralty gives a schedule of the Spanish forces.

No. 111, from Lord Lyons to Lord Russell, details the provisions of the proposed treaty between the United States and Mexico, as we have already published it in our columns.

No. 112, from Señor Isturiz to Lord Russell, communicates copies of the instructions sent to the Spanish Commandant, to wit:

[TRANSLATION.]

1. If, at the receipt of this dispatch, no military operations shall have been undertaken, all aggression must be suspended, the troops remaining on board ship if there shall be no inconvenience or danger therein; but if, in fact, there should be any, you will land and form an intrenched camp, where the division will remain on the defensive, without proceeding to an attack of any sort, and under protection of the squadron.

2. If, as it is asserted by all the information hitherto received, the place of Vera Cruz and the Castle San Juan de Ulloa have been abandoned by the Mexicans, and both points are in the occupation of the troops, you will maintain them, repulsing any attacks that may be made against them, but without ever taking the initiative of any military operation.

3. In these two supposed cases you will await the arrival of the new General Minister Plenipotentiary, to whom, I presume, all the instructions necessary for the ulterior conduct of the expedition will have been communicated by the Government. The arrival of Señor Prim will probably coincide with that of the French and English Admirals, and in such case you will have to attend only to the concurrent resolves of the three Powers.

4. If the place and the castle shall be in a defensive attitude and the attack shall have been commenced, you shall proceed according to the new orders of Her Majesty, if the honor of our arms allow it, and if not, you will complete what may be requisite for the glory of the Spanish name.

5. If the blockade shall be established on the receipt of this communication, you will declare the effects thereof to be in suspense until the arrival of the allies. Nevertheless, you will not give up possession of the Custom-house, if you shall be in possession of it; but you will immediately place it at the disposal of the Plenipotentiaries so soon as they shall have met.

As you will have understood, the five preceding articles may be summed up in one general idea, of maintaining a perfect *statu quo* until the arrival of the representatives of the Allied Powers. It is left to your discretion, according to the state of things which I cannot be acquainted with from this place, to harmonize what is done with what remains to be done, avoiding conflicts and complications with the Powers who have signed the agreement. God preserve, &c., (Signed) FRANCISCO SERRANO.

No. 113, from Lord Russell to Señor Isturiz, dated Jan. 16, 1862, expresses surprise that the Spanish Expedition had not waited for the English and French forces. No. 114, to Lord Russell, from the British Minister at Paris, announces the intention of the French Government to reinforce its expedition to Mexico. No. 115 is Señor Isturiz's reply to Lord Russell relative to the departure of the Spanish Expedition.

[Translation.]

SPANISH LEGATION, LONDON, Jan. 18, 1862.

MY LORD: I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication dated the 16th inst., in reply to the note which I addressed you on the 13th, transmitting to you the instructions sent by the Captain-General of Cuba to the Heads of the expedition to Mexico. In that communication your Excellency informs me that you consider those instructions satisfactory, but that Her Britannic Majesty's Government could not yet understand why the Spanish expedition left Cuba before the arrival of the English and French forces. I thought I had sufficiently explained this point in my note of the 22d of December last, but since it still requires explanation, I have to inform your Excellency that according to the dispatches of the Captain-General of Cuba the orders to suspend the expedition, which were sent *viâ* New-York, in the hope that they would the sooner reach their destination, were not received in Cuba till the middle of December, and that the Captain-General, unacquainted with the details of the Treaty, and with the point fixed for the meeting of the squadrons, being also fearful of arriving too late at Vera Cruz, thought it not right to delay the departure of an expedition which had been for a long time ready in every point. If this doubt had been mentioned at the interview which I had the honor to have with your Excellency on the 7th instant, I should have already had very great pleasure in clearing it up, as I hope will be done by this frank explanation. I have, &c.,

(Signed) XAVIER E ISTURIZ.

NO. 116.—RELATIVE TO THE FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS—NO MORE BRITISH FORCES TO BE SENT.

Earl Russell to Earl Cowley.

[Extract.] FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1862.

I saw Count Flahault yesterday. His Excellency informed me that he was instructed to state that the French Government considered it necessary to send an additional land force to Mexico. I had been prepared for this communication by your Excellency's dispatch of the 17th of January.

Count Flahault went on to say that the precipitate step taken by Gen. Serrano in commencing operations, without waiting for the forces of France and England, was calculated to enhance the difficulties of the expedition; that it now seemed inevitable that the allied forces must advance into the interior of Mexico, and not only would the force at present agreed upon be insufficient for such an operation, but the operation itself would assume a character in regard to which the Emperor could not allow the French force to be in a position of inferiority to that of Spain, or to run the risk of being compromised.

His Imperial Majesty has therefore determined to send a reinforcement of between 3,000 and 4,000 men to Mexico.

I told Count Flahault that I very much regretted this step; I had no objection to offer on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to the validity of the argument that the forces of France should not be inferior in number to those of Spain. I would, therefore, only observe that it would not be possible for Her Majesty's Government to detach any greater amount of troops for operations on shore than the force of marines already sent to the Mexican coast.

NO. 117.—RELATIVE TO THE ABRUPT DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

Earl Russell to M. Isturiz.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 23, 1862.

M. LE MINISTRE: In acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 18th January last, I have to state to your Excellency that although Her Majesty's Government are not entirely satisfied with the explanation offered by your Excellency, as to the departure from Cuba of the Spanish expedition to Mexico before the time agreed upon between the three Powers, they are willing to accept your Excellency's declaration that it has been the intention of Her Catholic Majesty's Government to act in conformity with the provisions of the treaty of the 20th of November, 1861. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

NO. 118.—THE MEXICANS NOT TO BE COERCED INTO ANY CHANGE OF GOVERNMENTS.

Earl Russell to Sir J. Crampton.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1862.

SIR: Although Her Majesty's Government are satisfied, from the explanations given by M. Isturiz, that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty has given instructions to her Catholic Majesty's Commanders at Havana in conformity with the agreements entered into with Her Majesty and His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, yet the proceedings of Marshal Serrano are calculated to produce some uneasiness.

The departure of the Spanish expedition from Havana, and the military occupation of Vera Cruz, to say nothing of the tone of the Proclamation issued by the Spanish Government, demonstrate that a combined expedition, at a great distance from Europe, is subject to the discretion at all times, to the rashness sometimes, of the separate Commanders and Diplomatic Agents.

I wish you to read to Marshal O'Donnell and M. Calderon Collantes the preamble and the Article of our Convention, which define what our intervention is intended to do, and what it is not intended to do.

You will point out that the allied forces are not to be used for the purpose of depriving the Mexicans of their undoubted right of choosing their own form of government.

Should the Mexicans choose to constitute a new Government which can restore order and preserve amicable relations with foreign nations, Her Majesty's Government will be delighted to hail the formation, and to support the consolidation, of such a Government. If, on the contrary, the troops of foreign Powers are to be used to set up a Government repugnant to the sentiments of Mexico, and to support it by military force, Her Majesty's Government could expect no other result from such an attempt than discord and disappointment. In such a case the allied Governments would only have to choose between withdrawing from such an enterprise with some shame, or extending their interference beyond the limits, scope and intention of the Triple Convention.

You will explain to Marshal O'Donnell that this apprehension on our part does not arise from any suspicion of the good faith of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty; but commanders acting at a distance require to be very closely watched, lest they should commit their principals to unwarrantable proceedings.

You will read this dispatch to M. Calderon Collantes. I am, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 118, from Earl Cowley to Earl Russell, states that the French Government deny any negotiations by it relative to placing the Austrian Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. At Vienna, Mexicans only had made some such proposition. No. 120, from Earl Russell to Sir C. Wyke, alludes to the above rumor; but the British Government will not take part in forcing a Monarch upon Mexico, while, on the other hand, it sees nothing in the Convention to preclude the spontaneous acceptance of one, by the free consent of the Mexicans. It directs coöperation in any measures to be adopted by the British naval commanders in blockading or seizing the Mexican ports of Acapulco, San Blas and Mazatlan on the Pacific Coast. No. 121, from Mr. Wyke to Earl Russell, acquaints him with the departure of the British Legation from Mexico on the 16th of September, 1861, and incloses a copy of his application to the Mexican Government for passports, the letter in reply transmitting the same; a copy of the Mexican Circular to the Governors of the States, dated Dec. 5, 1861, calling upon them to specially protect the rights of foreigners within their jurisdiction; the formal transfer of British interests to the Belgian Minister, and the acceptance of that charge by the latter.

No. 122, from the same to the same, announces the arrival of Mr. Wyke at Vera Cruz, and his intention to remain there.

No. 123.—Sir C. Wyke to Earl Russell.—(Received Jan. 29, 1862.)

[Extract.] VERA CRUZ, Dec. 29, 1861.

On my arrival here a few days ago, I found that Vera Cruz had formally been taken possession of, on the 17th inst., by a Spanish force under the command of Gen. Gasset, composed of 6,500 men and 300 horses. They were brought here from the Havana in twenty-six transports and vessels of war, commanded by Admiral Rubalcava, who having summoned the place to surrender, both castle and town were delivered up to him without resistance. All the Mexican authorities, with many of the inhabitants, retired into the interior, and nothing has since occurred to disturb the peaceable occupation of the town, which the Spaniards hold in the name of the Allies, as well as their own, until the arrival of the English and French Admirals.

They have formed an Administration for the service of the Custom-house, Post-office, Town Council, &c. All duties levied are to be divided hereafter, according to the claims of each nation on the Government of the Republic.

On arriving here, the Governor of the town immediately sent me a guard of honor, which I dispensed with, and both himself and the General-in-Chief offered their services to me in the kindest manner. The day following I called on them, and they, as well as the Admiral, then assured me that everything they had done was considered by them as a mere temporary measure employed until the arrival of the allies.

Their troops are a very fine body of men, and are kept under strict discipline, so that no complaints have been made against them by the inhabitants of the town.

The Mexicans are fortifying some very strong mountain-passes, where they mean to resist the march of the allies on the capital; but as long as the Spaniards keep within their lines here they do not intend to molest them, except by cutting off, as far as they can, all supplies of provisions from entering the town. As fresh meat was becoming scarce here a few days ago, Gen. Gasset was about seizing on three of the neighboring villages to obtain cattle, but I strongly advised him not to take such a step before the arrival of the French and English forces, as by so doing he would only bring on a collision with the Mexican forces outside the town, which it was most advisable to avoid, owing to the bitter feeling still existing in this country against the Spaniards. The General most readily yielded to my wishes, and although the troops were already out and under arms, he consented to change his projected expedition into a mere military promenade, to be made round the outer works of the town.

I at the same time wrote to Gen. Uraga, commanding the Mexican forces outside, strongly advising him to allow provisions to enter the town for the sake of his own countrymen shut up in it, and also to avoid any hostile movement until the arrival of the allied squadrons in this harbor. This suggestion was also well received, as the General replied that he would do all in his power to carry out my wishes.

I am most anxious to give time for the formation of a respectable Government, who will understand that it is for their interest to receive the intervention in a friendly and not a hostile spirit, so as to aid them to reëstablish order, and take the opinion of those who alone are entitled to have a voice in the matter. Hitherto the men of property and intelligence have been completely silenced and domineered over by the rabble, who elected from their own class the members of a Congress which, besides being a disgrace to the country, rendered anything like good government impossible.

The nation are now thoroughly frightened at the formidable coalition formed against them, and will be more disposed to grant what we want before blood has been shed and their passions excited, than they will be when once engaged in a struggle with the Spaniards.

The rejection of my Convention by the Congress, as described in my last month's correspondence, had the effect of breaking up the late Cabinet, and the crisis which then ensued brought Gen. Doblado forward, who would only consent to form a Government on the condition of having full powers conferred on him by Congress, authorizing him to settle pending questions with the three Powers as he deemed best. Having obtained these he adjourned the Assembly until April next, and now remains unfettered to make the best arrangement he can with us.

He is a man of such talent and influence in the country that the Reactionary Chiefs began to lay down their arms and give in their adhesion on his appointment becoming known, and he is now engaged in forming his Cabinet from the best men he could find, irrespective of their political opinions.

His first act was to entreat me not to leave Mexico, as he was, he said, now able to conclude an arrangement with me that would give England positive guarantees for the due fulfillment of their engagements toward us. As this overture was made to me after the arrival of last month's mail bringing English newspapers in which it was positively stated that a Convention was about being signed, binding the three Powers to a joint intervention in Mexico, I could not, of course, take advantage of an offer which, under other circumstances, I should have gladly availed myself of.

Everything depends on the manner in which matters are managed here at first. If the intervention is properly received it will prove a blessing to the country; but, on the other hand, violent measures at first will spoil all, and engage us in an undertaking the difficulties of which can hardly be overrated.

Fortunately, the Spanish Commanders, both military and naval, appear to be men of great prudence and discretion, and up to the present moment they have shown a spirit of justice and conciliation which speaks highly in their favor.

In a long conversation I had with Admiral Rubalcava the day before yesterday, he expressed his opinion on this subject in terms nearly identical to those I have now used in giving my own.

I have the honor to inclose an extract from the *Trait d'Union*, in which your lordship will find the summons of the Spanish Admiral demanding the surrender of the town, as well as the President's Address to the nation on the present state of affairs.

The documents to which Mr. Wyke refers, have at different times appeared in these columns, and we deem it unnecessary to repeat them. They indicated the determination of a Government sorely beset, yet animated by honest purposes, to resist aggression and wrong to the utmost of its ability.

Thus, with the close of the past year, terminates the correspondence in reference to the Mexican Question officially made public up to the present time.

An Appeal for Aid from the Western Sanitary Commission.

The Western Sanitary Commission are under the necessity of renewing their appeal to the loyal citizens of the loyal States.

The important movements and battles in the Department of the West are increasing the hospital demands beyond all expectation. Kansas is calling for aid, and the large army now occupying Southeast Missouri and Arkansas looks to St. Louis for all its supplies. The "Commission" has sent away to different points, since the 1st of March, 10,879 articles of various kinds, for hospital use, besides the local demand for 2,500 sick. This week, a "floating hospital" will be fitted up and furnished by them, as a free-will offering of humanity, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

A large and safe steamboat has been purchased for the purpose, by Gen. Halleck, and intrusted to the "Commission." It will be thoroughly fitted up with 250 beds, and provided with surgeons, nurses, attendants, &c., under directions to follow the army, keeping as near as practicable, to receive the wounded in event of battle. Friend and foe will be treated in this respect alike.

It will be readily seen that large and continued supplies are needed for the above-named uses. Flannel shirts, Canton-flannel shirts and drawers, heavy brown domestics in the piece, carefully rolled bandages, one and a half to two inches wide, are especially needed.

Also, linen rags, and all the smaller hospital supplies.

But, when practicable, the "Commission" venture to suggest that *contributions in money* are the most acceptable of all.

They can, with this, buy material as it is needed, and hundreds of loyal women in St. Louis are ready to do the work exactly as may be required.

It may not be improper to add that the whole amount of money contributed goes to the direct relief of the suffering.

The office expenses, &c., of the Commission, are very small, their own services being gratuitously given, and the whole amount of salaries paid for seven months does not exceed $250.

In a common work of humanity and loyalty, they venture to use all plainness of speech.

For the Western Sanitary Commission,

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
WILLIAM G. ELIOT.

Money contributed will be received by J. A. Roosevelt, No. 94 Maiden-lane.

Clothing and supplies may be sent to "James E. Yeatman, President of the Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Mo."

An Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been a mystery to many how that loathesome and dangerous disease, the small-pox, became so general in our City, and the frequency with which some of our best citizens, living in retirement and apparently unexposed, are attacked, is a cause of no little alarm. But this question I am now able to solve—in part, at least—and it reveals a state of things which is truly shameful as well as alarming.

Stepping, a morning or two since, into the office of the Commissioners of Charities, No. 1 Bond-street, a carriage drove up containing two passengers, one of whom I soon learned was a small-pox patient; the other was seeking a permit to gain him entrance to the hospital.

Here was evidence striking enough of how the small-pox is propagated.

The carriage was a very nice livery-stable affair such as any of our citizens would readily employ to convey their wives or daughters to the opera, to parties, or on a shopping expedition, and here it was being saturated with small-pox virus, permeating through the cloth-linings which will retain it for weeks.

Within a few hours after conveying this mass of loathsome disease to the hospital, this very carriage was doubtless made use of to carry some one of our citizens to a steamboat landing or railroad dépôt, and we shall doubtless soon hear of other cases of small-pox in some of our fashionable streets where it already exists to a greater extent than many are aware, arising, doubtless, in many instances, from this very cause.

It has become even dangerous to ride in a livery-stable carriage, and effectual measures should be taken to put a stop to the practice of carrying persons having infectious diseases in our public conveyances.

Let the Common Council at once adopt some stringent measure in reference to this matter, such as licensing two or three carriages which shall be used for this purpose alone, and imposing a heavy penalty for using for such purpose any public carriage not so licensed. This villainous practice should at once be stopped. Who will move on the subject? T.

OUR CHINA CORRESPONDENCE.

Affairs at Ningpo—Admiral Hope Finds Fault with the Rebels—Proceedings of the Insurrectionists—Distress at Shanghai—How Foreigners are to be Protected.

NINGPO, Friday, Jan. 17, 1862.

Affairs are becoming more involved in this part of the world. Admiral Sir James Hope has paid a visit to Nanking since the taking of this city, and was constrained to find fault with the authorities there for breaking their word, given (it is said) a year ago not to attack certain cities. These, I suppose, are the treaty ports. The Taipings, flushed with recent victories in Chikeang Province, expressed themselves determined to take *all* the cities of China, and treated with disdain the proposal to hold back. The Admiral's ultimatum was that if they did make an attack on Shanghai they would be repulsed in a way that their folly deserved. If I am correctly informed the other treaty cities not taken were involved in the same purpose with Shanghai—all are to be defended against the rebels. This is owing to their evident incapacity to establish any Government. Sympathy has been felt for them by many merchants and officials as well as by missionaries, but their conduct, after long trials, dampens our hopes as to any good coming from them. They are intent in destroying the Mancher "imps," but they prove themselves to be at least equally bad with their adversaries. They capture cities and hold them merely for military purposes. Trade is crushed beneath their tread. Nowhere do the people seem disposed to place any confidence in them; for, however strict the orders of their Generals may be, the under-officers and soldiers cannot be restrained from murder and rapine. Still it is questionable whether it is wise to interfere at all in the quarrel. Of course, this policy is charged on the French, who, it is believed, have succeeded at last in leading their allies to take this hostile attitude. The French are securing large sums from the Imperial Government for their military services in Shanghai, which, of course, must be continued. Then, besides, the British themselves are still having eight million tails due them by the Chinese, and if Shanghai is taken by the Insurgents and the customs stopped, payment ceases. Hence the foreign authorities there have agreed to defend Shanghai at all hazards. The rebels are in their vicinity. Their camps and fires are distinctly visible. They have resolutely determined to seize this most important mart of trade, and thus have full control of the Yang-tsze and the wealth of China—for they know that this object attained will more than anything else secure for them the empire. They are drawing the cordon closer around the place, and driving in the poor people by thousands. Of course supplies are being gradually cut off. Murders are committed, villages burned, and it is greatly feared that the American part of the settlement, which is least guarded, may yet suddenly be attacked and destroyed. Missionary work is, of course, restricted, as it has long been to a great degree, to the city itself, and trade is also cut off to a great extent. Even though unable to drive the foreigners into the sea, the rebels may thus, in many ways, do incalculable harm to them, while the poor villagers in every direction will be subject to the bitterest evils. This policy may also affect us here very seriously, for the rebels may retaliate upon foreigners at Ningpo, who are much fewer in numbers, and not so well guarded.

There will be another bone of contention. Foreigners are mostly living upon the north bank of the river, immediately opposite the city. The river makes a remarkable bend, so as to inclose four or five miles of land in a peninsula, across the neck of which a broad canal may be cut, and the island thus formed can be easily defended against a large force of rebels. This the foreign authorities have determined to do, and to reserve it as sacred ground for themselves, when no taxes need be paid to the Imperial or Taiping Governments. The former have already left it without any magistrates, and are incapable of defending it, and the latter have promised not to come over in a hostile way; and this plan seems necessary as a matter of self-preservation. The Chinese will, of course, flock back, buildings will spring up in all directions, trade will be revived, and, if our neighbors in the city are good-natured, we shall jog along with tolerable harmony. They will not be allowed to come over except on peaceful errands; but they can trade as much as they please, and get the benefit of customs from goods brought down from the country to the merchants here. There will be no Imperialists harbored, and merchants will sell them as much cloth and opium as they want, and probably firearms too. But then there are difficulties. The Chinese will indeed flock here to be under foreign protection, and will then worship their gods, and shave their heads, and refuse any tribute or any other mark of subjection to Taiping rule; and thus the Generals who have conquered the whole surrounding country will be laughed at by the citizens of this now foreign city, and be disgraced by their august Sovereign. They don't want to harm foreigners, or exact anything of them out of the way, but the Chinese must cast off Imperial rule and customs, as their neighbors all about them have, and be loyal subjects of the "Heavenly King."

And unfortunately many among us have already, in dependence upon foreign aid, refused to pay tribute, and thus avoid taxes, to either party. This is bad policy for them and us, for the Taipings naturally take offence at them, and blame us for harboring them. But foreign Consuls can hardly go so far as to publicly recommend such a plan, for they are in treaty with the old Government, and by virtue of that treaty have their present privileges. And as to our officials, it would certainly be a strange policy for an American Consul to recognize "rebellion," or "rebels." Mr. Mangum, who most worthily fills that office here, is placed in an exceedingly delicate position, but is evidently intent on securing the best interests of his countrymen, and on keeping on good terms with both the contending parties; and I hope that he will be able to steer wisely through these troubled waters. It is a great misfortune that the Consulate here is not allowed an interpreter. This important work has hitherto been done by Missionaries, without pay of course, and merely as a matter of accommodation; but it is often a heavy tax upon their time. We were the other day favored by a visit from the new American Minister, Mr. Burlingame, and Admiral Hope. The latter in a most noble manner, has officially placed the vessels under his command at Mr. Burlingame's diposal, as occasion may need, so that American citizens may as readily look to British naval protection as the subjects of Queen Victoria. This act of courtesy is most grateful at a time like this, when all our vessels have been withdrawn for home service, save one, the *Saginaw*, which has been condemned as unseaworthy, and whose officers and men have gone home. The Admiral is a very tall, noble looking man, with a most benignant countenance, and, best of all, is a thorough Christian. The senior officer now in command here, Capt. Corbett, of the *Scout*, is also a gentleman of very genial spirit. Commander Huxham, of the *Kestral*, who has been for months stationed at this port, has always been a favorite. I sincerely hope that it may not be necessary to chronicle, at some future time, the energy and skill of these gallant men in conflict with the rebels; but these are dark days in China, and we know not what will be on the morrow. I will try to keep you informed about this port, which is now assuming new importance in the world's history.

H. V. R.

Affairs at Hong Kong—News from America and its Effect on Commerce—Exposed Condition of American Interests—The Danger to Shanghai.

HONG KONG, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1863.

The fine steamer *Po-yang*, intended for the navigation of the Yang-tsze River, arrived on the 23d inst., making the remarkably fast passage of 88 days from New-York, including stoppages at the Cape de Verde, Loando, Cape Town and Singapore for supplies of coals. A few hours before leaving Singapore, the English steamer, with mails from Europe for China, arrived, so that she brought on her news arriving here a day in advance of the mail.

This news is full of import, bringing us accounts of the seizure of Mason and Slidell from the British mail steamer *Trent*, and the report that the English Government had sent a demand for their surrender, as being an illegal seizure, leaving war as an alternative. As may be imagined, this news has affected our commercial relations very seriously, and until further advices reach us from Europe, the greatest anxiety exists. Notwithstanding that tonnage is in very great demand, not an offer can be had for unemployed vessels under the American flag. The exposed position of our commerce can be understood from the fact that not a single United States vessel-of-war is east of the Cape of Good Hope and nearer to us than the coast of California. The gunboat *Saginaw* cannot be counted, as she lays dismantled and utterly rotten off the office of the United States Naval Store-keeper in this harbor, awaiting her doom of condemnation—her officers and men, excepting three or four keepers, having gone to San Francisco by the ship *Swordfish*.

The British Government has thirty-nine war steamers, including gunboats, in the China and Japan waters alone. Our noble fleet of merchant vessels is thus left utterly unprotected. National enemies are not the only ones to be guarded against; for within the last month a gang of those pirates who occasionally appear in these waters have made several daring attacks upon merchant vessels. The Dutch brig *Henrietta Louisa* was boarded and robbed by them about a month ago; next, the British brig *Imogen* was robbed and burned, after killing or wounding most of the crew. Other vessels have been chased; among them the American bark *C. L. [illegible]*, but a steamer coming in sight, the pirates made off. Gunboats have been sent in search of them, but as far without success.

Capt. Gardner, of the ship *[illegible]*, of [illegible]ton, arrived here yesterday, his ship having foundered off Sandalwood Island, to the eastward of [illegible], while on a passage from Cardiff to China.

From Shanghai we have the important intelligence that the Taipings having approached Shanghai in force, have defeated a body of Imperialist troops sent against them, and avow their determination to attack the city. The foreign residents have organized themselves into a military body for the protection of the English, American and French settlements, which, adjoining the city walls, extend up to and beyond Soochow Creek. The Taipings have been warned that their attack will be resisted, and gunboats have been placed in position in the Soochow Creek and on the Woosang River off the settlements. It will be remembered that in their former attack on Shanghai they were beaten off by the Europeans, but they are now in larger force and have several Europeans in their army, so that they are not to be despised. H. M. steamer *Pearl*, 21, left this three days ago with part of the Ninety-ninth Regiment stationed here, and a company of artillerists and engineers, for their assistance; the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, Sir John Michel, accompanying them, and if this relief arrives in time, the settlement may be considered pretty safe. A great annoyance has been the crowding of immense numbers of Chinese men, women and children into the foreign settlement for protection, their numbers being estimated at 700,000, if not more. In case of an attack they might be productive of great confusion.

These matters, however, with us, sink into comparative insignificance, with the great question pending in Western politics and with anxious hearts we await the next mail.

LORGNETTE.

The Traffic between Nassau and the Rebel Ports.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following memoranda were picked up in the street in Nassau, N. P., about the 12th inst., and from other papers found with them they undoubtedly had been lost by some party connected with the English steamer *Gladiator*, which had arrived from England some two or three months previous, with a full cargo of arms, ammunition, &c., which was being gradually reshipped in smaller vessels, for our Southern coast:

Cargo per steamer *Cecil*, Jan. 30, 1862:

500 kegs powder.	94 ca's mess-tins, pouches, bay't scabbards.
300 cases rifles.	
604 boxes ammunition.	4 cases instruments.
32 bales blankets.	2 cases lint.
15 cases medicines.	1 barrel.

Total..........1,552 packages.

Cargo per steamer *Kate* (no date given, probably sailed in Jan., 1862:)

1,100 kegs powder.	15 cases medicines.
400 cases rifles.	4 cases instruments.
1,405 boxes ammunition.	2 cases lint.
144 bales blankets, gray cloth, &c.	5 packages tarpaulins. 4 cases tarpaulins.
218 cases mess-tins, boots, pouches, knapsacks, horse-gear, medicines, &c.	1 case. 1 box samples. 1 barrel.

Total..........3,300 packages.

Cargo per steamer *Kate*, Feb. 21, 1862:

600 kegs powder.	100 cases rifles.
780 boxes cartridges.	112 bales blankets.
21 boxes caps.	5 packages tarpaulins.
124 casks, containing mess-tins, boots, horse-gear, medicines, knaps'ks, &c.	4 cases tarpaulins. 1 case luggage. 1 box samples.

Total..........1,748 packages.

The *Kate* and *Cecil* are fast steamers capable of making, in a smooth sea, 15 to 16 miles per hour. They draw very little water and are navigated by men perfectly familiar with the Southern coast and harbors. By taking advantage of a dark night they are able to run by our blockading vessels and get into shallow water, and then with returning daylight to make their harbor. In this manner a constant and almost certain communication is maintained for the benefit of the rebels and their sympathizers. As these vessels are under English colors they can only be interfered with in the act of running the blockade. At the same time it would seem that some plan might be adopted to render this traffic more dangerous to those engaged in it; and I can assure you it is very galling to those acknowledging the Stars and Stripes to see the Stars and Bars floating freely before their eyes, and even to see known rebel steamers with the thin disguise of an English flag at the mizzen, the Palmetto at the fore, and the Stars and Bars within reach of the halyards, to be used whenever prudence will permit. Such, however, is the actual condition of things at the port of Nassau, a good harbor within 36 to 48 hours' sail of Fernandina, Savannah and Charleston. The residents, also, are almost universally "secesh," and our Consul, Mr. Whiting, has been subjected to numerous petty annoyances, such as cutting the halyards of his flag, hoisting rags, &c., in its place, and his letters and papers sent by the *Karnak*, March 4, were found by his clerk strewed upon the floor of the captain's state-room of the steamer *Kate*, torn to pieces. (The *Kate* was sent to receive the passengers and mail from the *Karnak*, the tide and surf at the time not allowing the *Karnak* to go in.)

The news of our recent victories, and the Queen's proclamation in regard to armed vessels and privateers, is producing a change in favor of the North, and could we succeed in breaking up the traffic with the Southern ports, thereby destroying their interest in the profits, we should not only find a great change of sentiment, but cut off a source of valuable supplies from the rebels. S.

NASSAU, N. P., Thursday, March 20, 1862.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There are now in the United States Army (regulars and volunteers) eighteen general officers who belong, or have been attached to, the Corps of Engineers and Topographical Engineers. Their names are:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Geo. B. McClellan,	Henry W. Halleck.
John C. Fremont.	

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Jos. K. F. Mansfield,	William B. Franklin,
William S. Rosecrans,	John Pope,
Montgomery C. Meigs,	John Newton,
John G. Barnard,	John D. Foster,
George W. Cullum,	George G. Meade,
Henry W. Benham,	William F. Smith,
Horatio G. Wright,	John G. Parke.
Thomas J. Wood,	

All enlisted men of the regular army or volunteers who may die in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken, will be buried by contract. Proposals for the performance of this service will be opened to-day or to-morrow by Col. Tompkins, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, in this City.

A serious accident happened to the new sloop-of-war *Adirondack*, which has been at the Novelty Works, not Allaire Works, as previously reported, for several days past receiving her machinery. In letting down one of her boilers some of the tackling gave way, and the boiler fell, damaging the [illegible] considerably. The *Adirondack* will of course have to return to the Navy-yard for repairs.

The clipper ship *Danube* has arrived at the Yard with condemned stores, from the naval storehouse at Rio de Janeiro; and the chartered schooner *[illegible]* is taking in a cargo of stores for Fortress Monroe.

The school of instruction on board the *North Carolina* continues in active operation. Lieut. [illegible] has forty pupils—Acting Masters and Masters' Mates—who, under his judicious system of tuition, are making rapid progress in the art of gunnery. The guns used for drilling purposes are old-fashioned, and of the model of those used in 1808. They are without proper sights, and in other respects do not seem to be very suitable for a naval artillery school.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Private advices from London, of the 15th inst., state that Mr. Field, with other leading gentlemen and capitalists, interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable enterprise, were to meet Lord Palmerston at noon on the 21st inst., and that the prospect of a satisfactory termination of negotiations with the Government, in regard to raising the necessary capital to secure the proposed new cable, were very encouraging. Mr. Field confidently expected to return to New-York at an early day, with assurances of the earnest coöperation of the British Government in the great undertaking which he has so long and ably endeavored to bring to a successful issue.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Legal Tender Notes Nearly Ready for Use.

Arrangements for Trade in the Southwest.

Important Modifications of the Tax Bill.

The Construction of the Stevens Battery Authorized by the Senate.

Thirteen Millions for Armored Vessels.

A Line of Fast Steamers Between Washington and Fortress Monroe.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

THE LEGAL-TENDER NOTES NEARLY READY.

The new legal-tender notes, authorized under the recent act of Congress, are expected soon to be ready for delivery to the Treasury Department, and will be paid out early during next month.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Secretary SEWARD was absent to-day, on an excursion to Harper's Ferry.

CARS RUNNING TO MANASSAS.

Cars are now running to Manassas, and the road is open four miles beyond.

GEN. CADWALLADER TO TAKE THE FIELD.

The President to-day nominated Gen. CADWALLADER as Major-General of Volunteers. He will take the field at once.

PARDONED BY THE PESIDENT.

The President has pardoned JAMES GILL and WILLIAM WITHERILT, who were convicted by a District Court of Florida, of "resisting the master and pilot of an American vessel in the lawful exercise of their command thereof," and sentenced to seven years' confinement in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia. They have already suffered three years' imprisonment, are British subjects, and clemency has especially been besought for them by Lord LYONS.

A BALTIMORE LAWYER KILLED.

FRANCIS GALLAHER, Esq., of Baltimore, a prominent lawyer there, and well known in this city, was killed at the battle of Winchester on Sunday last, while fighting for the cause of the Union. He was a noted Democratic politician, and at the time of his death held a commission in the First Maryland Regiment.

THE TAX UPON ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

The Senate Committee agreed, yesterday, to reduce the tax upon newspaper advertisements, proposed by the bill before Congress, from five per cent. to three per cent., and decided to establish an advalorem tax of three per cent. upon paper, instead of the proposed tax of three mills per pound.

CONTRABANDS.

Last evening, a train from Harper's Ferry, brought to Baltimore a lot of contrabands, estimated at over one hundred in number, *en route* for the North. They were mostly from the region about Charlestown and Winchester.

GONE TO FORTRESS MONROE.

Assistant Secretary of War P. H. WATSON, Esq., left Washington on the evening before last, for a brief trip to Fortress Monroe, where it is hoped that he will rapidly recruit his health and strength, so impaired of late by over-labor in the discharge of his official duties.

TRADE TO FOLLOW THE FLAG.

Secretary CHASE means to carry out the principle he announced some time ago that commerce shall follow the flag, and has accordingly issued instructions to the Treasury agents, collectors and surveyors on the Ohio and Mississippi, dispensing with applications to the Secretary for licenses to trade, and authorizing the shipment of all goods not intended to aid the rebellion, to all places occupied by our troops in the Valley States. Applications for permits can be made henceforth direct to the collectors or surveyors of the different ports.

SHIPPING POINT, EVANSPORT, AQUIA CREEK, ETC,

The steamer *Yankee* arrived from below last night, and reports that, on Monday morning, two boats' crews from her landed at Shipping Point, to remove the guns left by the rebels, but while so engaged, a squadron of rebel cavalry, said to be the Dumfries Cavalry, numbering 1,500 men, made their appearance on the hill, and our men pulled off, after securing two guns—one a 9-inch Dahlgren, and the other a long 32-pounder, both smooth-bore, which were brought up to the Yard, and found to be double shotted.

The *Yankee* fell out into the stream on the appearance of the enemy, and turned her guns upon them, but they retired, and kept out of range.

The *Yankee* brought up, in addition to the two rebel guns, 160 nine-inch shells, loaded, and 400 six-inch shells, unloaded, which were taken from the rebel batteries.

At Evansport the rebels have left the saw-mill untouched, and there is sufficient timber at the mill to make quarters for several thousand men.

Two deserters came off from Aquia Creek a few days since, who state that large numbers of rebel troops are congregating at the Rappahannock, where they will make a stand.

Contrabands are coming daily to the flotilla. Thirty-seven arrived in one day lately, from the vicinity of Dumfries, and were sent over to the Maryland shore.

White refugees also find their way to the flotilla from day to day. Among the last is Dr. EASTMAN, a New-Yorker and a Union man, who has resided near Dumfries for several years.

MAIL SERVICE.

An order has been issued for the restoration of the mail service between Boonville, Mo., and Independence, which was suspended in December last in consequence of the secession war. This important service runs along the south side of the Missouri River through Lexington, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH REBEL STATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued special licenses for commercial intercourse, under the act of July last, which prohibits shipments from those ports of the United States heretofore declared by the President to be in insurrection, without a written permit.

The licenses do not now extend further than Nashville and intermediate points. Nothing shipped under them is to be disposed of to persons in arms against the United States, or to others furnishing them aid and comfort.

TEXAS RANGERS CAPTURED.

Two squadrons of the First New Jersey Cavalry, under command of Col. WYNDHAM, yesterday surrounded a party of Rebel Texas Rangers, near Dumfries, twelve miles below the Occoquan. A few shots were fired on both sides without injury, excepting that one of our men was slightly wounded in the wrist. Ten prisoners were taken and brought to Washington. Our troops captured a number of wagons, loaded with wheat, but owing to the want of horses, were enabled to bring off only four of them to their camp.

COL. MAGOFFIN TO BE SHOT.

Col. EBENEZER MAGOFFIN, who has just been condemned in St. Louis to be shot for violating his parole and killing Unionists last Fall, in Pettis County, is a brother of Gov. MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky. Gen. HALLECK has approved the sentence.

A LINE OF STEAMERS TO FORTRESS MONROE.

A New-York Company are making arrangements to establish a line of steamers between Washington and Fortress Monroe, and to place on the route two of the fastest and best North River boats, which will make the passage in nine hours. Government will offer every encouragement to the enterprise.

APPOINTED SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

BAYARD TAYLOR has been appointed Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburgh by Minister CAMERON.

THE TAX ON OILS.

At the suggestion and urgent solicitations of Representatives MCKNIGHT and PATTEN, of Pennsylvania, and FENTON, of New-York, who represent most of the petroleum or rock oil regions, the Committee of Ways and Means consented to the striking out of the proposed tax on crude oil and rock oils, leaving the tax of eight cents per gallon on the refined article, with a drawback when entered for exportation.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

This afternoon a splendid flag was presented to the Tenth Legion, Fifty-sixth N. Y. S. V., by Maj. MONTON, of New-York, who referred to the great struggle, the section of country from which the Legion came, namely, the birthplace of DEWITT CLINTON and WM. H. SEWARD, the headquarters of WASHINGTON during the Revolution, saying when the storm of war shall pass, it would once more wave over a united nationality. Col. VAN WYCK, in response, assured him in the name of his regiment, that the banner should never be trailed in dishonor. They might fail, but falter never. The destruction for all time of the Representative Government was now staked on the wager of battle. Better perish the whole army of the Union, than imperil the freedom of mankind and principles of Constitutional Government. The army was invincible, because they realized the great issues at stake, and were panting for the conflict.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following named prisoners were to-day released by the Commission relating to State prisoners: J. Barrett Cohen, O. Norris Bryan, A. J. Mitchell and Wm. B. Bryan, on their giving their written parole, F. P. Ellis was discharged on taking the oath of allegiance. E. P. Bryan, H. A. Stewart, P. W. Carper and W. J. Raisin were recommitted.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of New-Jersey against further traffic and monopoly in the public lands.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) presented a petition from citizens of Indiana, in relation to the proposed tax on spirits.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill to prevent the allowance of pensions to the widows and children of Revolutionary soldiers, unless their claims were established. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Legislature of the State of Maine in relation to the Reciprocity Treaty. Referred.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the Maine Legislature, in relation to internal revenue. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition that the New-York *Caucasian* and other newspapers be allowed the same privileges in the mails as the Abolition newspapers.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the resolution in regard to Brigadier-Generals.

This resolution declares that no more Brigadier-Generals shall be appointed, unless for gallantry in action.

Mr. GRIMES said there were already one hundred and eighty Brigadier-Generals appointed in the regular army. He thought it safe to say that the expense to the country from the appointment of Brigadier Generals alone was a million of dollars. He thought there was no need of so many Brigadier Generals. We had also twenty Major-Generals. He wanted it understood that he (GRIMES) was opposed to this constant aggrandizement of the army. We have got Brigadier-Generals enough, if each had a proper command, for an army of seven hundred and thirty thousand men. He wanted to know when we were going to stop appointing Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he believed there had been a hundred and seventy-five Brigadier-Generals nominated, but we had a very large army. We had less officers, in proportion, than we had in the Mexican War or Revolutionary War. The army must be well officered.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he agreed mainly with the Senator from Iowa (GRIMES,) but the blame was partly with the Senate in allowing so many men anxious to be Brigadier-Generals to be appointed. He (FESSENDEN) had a paper presented to him yesterday from the Aldermen and Councilmen of New-York, recommending a long list of names for Brigadier-Generalships. If men could not rely on their own merits without so much recommendation, it was rather an evidence against them. The Government had now a larger army than Congress ever intended, and good men were waiting all over the country because we have got too many men now, who look well on review, and who would probably fight well, if they had a chance. And because we have got more men than we want, the Senator from Massachusetts contends that we must have Generals to command them all. The fact is, that it is extravagance of the greatest kind, saddling the country with a quarter of a million more men than we can use.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he agreed with the Senator from Maine. He thought there were 150,009 more men than were needed, and he thought the War Department ought immediately to stop enlistments. We also have thousands of men unfit for duty who ought to be discharged. He thought that Congress could unmake Generals as easy as it could make them.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) was opposed to taking up the resolution now, as it was proper business for executive session. Things have got so now that the President does not nominate, but presents the name of A. B., because C. D. recommends it.

The motion was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. KING the bill remitting the duties on arms ordered by States prior to Jan. 1, 1862, was taken up and passed.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment for the completion of the Stevens battery.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a proviso that no part of the appropriation be paid until said battery shall be completed, according to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, as full and adequate for the purpose of its construction.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak in favor of the amendment. He contended that Mr. STEVENS had done all he could in accordance with his contract. He had been obliged to change his plan by the increased efficiency of naval warfare. Great injustice had been done Mr. STEVENS by the report of the Commissioners. If his battery should be completed it will be the most powerful naval armament in the world.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that, according to the pamphlet, the Stevens guns were exposed, as were also the gunners. He (CLARK) desired some one to tell him how the guns or gunners were to be protected. According to the pamphlet, the gunner must dodge the balls for safety. Let STEVENS furnish a battery, as ERICSSON did, and then, if it proves satisfactory, the Government will pay him (STEVENS) for it.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep., was in favor of trying the experiment. He wanted to form a navy on the best basis. He knew the experiment was a costly one, but it would not cost near so much as the experiments we are trying with an immense army, which seems to be trying to conquer the enemy without moving.

After further discussion, a vote was taken on Mr. SHERMAN's amendment, to the effect that Mr. STEVENS should not be repaid the money he expended unless the vessel was successful, &c., which was agreed to. Yeas, 24; Nays, 18.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment that the said money was not to be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that it will secure to the public service an efficient steam-battery, which was agreed to. Yeas, 20; Nays, 19.

The amendment, as thus amended, was adopted. Yeas, 26; Nays, 10.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment appropriating $13,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to construct iron-clad vessels-of-war. Adopted.

Also, an amendment appropriating $250,000 for casting heavy ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard. Adopted.

The bill passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring it fit and proper that public acknowledgment should be made to JOHN ERICSSON for the enterprise, skill, energy and the tact displayed by him in constructing the iron-clad *Monitor*, which, under gallant and able management, came so opportunely to the relief of our fleet in Hampton Roads, and defended it against the vessel of the enemy, seemingly irresistible to any other power at our command, and that the thanks of Congress be presented to him for the great service thus rendered to the country,

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions whether any action had been taken toward passing a law providing for pensions on account of deceased officers and soldiers of the present war.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) replied that a bill to that purpose has already been reported.

The House resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted that when the manufacturers of illuminating gas shall not manufacture above 500,000 cubic feet per month he shall pay a tax of 5 cents for each thousand cubic feet; when he manufacture above 500,000 cubic feet, and not exceeding 5,000,000 cubic feet, he shall pay a tax of 10 cents on each thousand cubic feet; when he manufactures above this, and not exceeding 15,000,000 of cubic feet, he shall pay 15 cents for each thousand cubic feet, and that when he manufactures over 15,000,000 cubic feet he shall pay a tax of 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Gas companies are authorized to add the duty or tax to their charges, any limitation of any State law to the contrary notwithstanding. Coal oil, resulting from the manufacture of illuminating gas or its redistillation, is to be exempt from duty.

The tax of five cents per gallon on crude coal oil or tar, and other bituminous substances, used for like purposes, and on crude petroleum or rock oil, was stricken out.

Oil refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, is to be subject to a duty of eight cents per gallon.

The next clause was modified so that spirits, rectified and mixed with other materials, or prepared in any way to be sold as whisky, should pay a tax of fifteen cents per gallon, and that when it is sold as brandy, gin, wine, or by any other name, it shall pay thirty cents per gallon on the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength.

The tax of five cents on vinegar manufactured from materials other than cider or wine, was stricken out.

The tax on ground coffee and all preparations of which coffee forms a part, or which is prepared for sale as a substitute for coffee, is reduced from one cent to three mills per pound.

Ground mustard and sugar are each taxed one cent a pound.

The Committee struck out the tax of three cents a pound on tobacco, leaf or stem, unmanufactured, and increased the tax from five to ten cents a pound on cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars or prepared smoking tobacco.

The Committee increased the tax on prepared smoking tobacco to five cents, and on snuff or tobacco, ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, except aromatic or medical snuff, to eight cents per pound.

The tax on cigars remains as originally reported.

Gunpowder and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery or sporting purposes, valued at not exceeding eighteen cents a pound, to pay a tax of five mills; not exceeding in value thirty cents a pound, to pay a tax of one cent per pound, and when valued at over thirty cents a pound, to pay a tax of six cents per pound.

Oxide of zinc and sulphate of barytes to pay a tax, per pound, of 25 cents on the former, and 10 cents on the latter.

The clause in regard to printer's ink and all other descriptions of ink, fixing the tax at three per centum *ad valorem* was stricken out.

Corn brooms, wooden pails, and buckets; straw, palm-leaf and grass hats; caps and bonnets: hats and caps of fur, felt, wool, glazed, India-rubber, or silk, wholly or in part; steel hoops and skirts, or skirts of metal or other material—all to pay a tax of three per centum *ad valorem*.

Mr. WRIGHT appealed to Mr. HORTON to show his gallantry by sustaining his (WRIGHT's) motion to strike out the clause taxing skirts. It was known that the gentleman from Ohio (HORTON) was not only a favorite with the ladies, but the best-looking and best-behaved man in the House.

Mr. HORTON replied that with the tax the cost of the skirts would not be one-fourth the price they were four years ago. The tax would produce half a million of dollars. Those who wear hoops should be gratified in indirectly sustaining the Government which is sustaining them.

Mr. PENDLETON inquired whether this amendment would have the tendency to raise or lower skirts. [Laughter.]

Mr. HORTON expressed his surprise that his colleague, of all other men, should have asked this question.

Mr. WRIGHT's motion was rejected.

Amendments were made fixing the tax on ready-made clothing and pins at three per cent. ad valorem, and on umbrellas and parasols five per centum.

The tax on iron was fixed at from $1 50 to $2 per ton, according to its condition of manufacture.

The Committee here rose, and the House adjourned.

Ex-President Pierce and the K. G. C's.

In the Senate on March 21, Mr. LATHAM, of California, said: I have a resolution that I shall offer, and I beg the indulgence of the Senate while I make a brief preliminary statement, as I shall ask for its immediate consideration. In the Boston *Journal* of Saturday evening, March 22, 1862, appeared the following article:

"TREASONABLE PLOT IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit *Tribune* publishes a curious document revealing an attempt in that State last Fall to organize a league for the purpose of overthrowing the Federal Government. This object is plainly avowed in a secret circular, which declares the purpose of the movement to be 'to rise and unite, if necessary, with the a— (army) of the S—, (South,) overrun the N— (North) like a hurricane, sweep the A— (Administration) into eternity, or, at least, drive them into complete and unconditional submission.' The document is dated Oct. 5, 1861, and says the league is doing a noble work in Maryland and among the soldiers at Fort Monroe, and that 'President P— (President PIERCE) in his passage has drawn many brave and influential men to the league.' The *Tribune* says the original of the document is now in the State Department at Washington, and that it led to the arrest and imprisonment of several persons in Fort Lafayette. It was discovered that secret organizations existed in many towns in Michigan, and in numerous places in Canada West."

This morning I received the following letter from Ex-President PIERCE:

CONCORD, N. H., March 24, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I inclose a short article from the Saturday evening edition of the Boston *Journal*, (March 22,) the substance of which it is quite probable you may have seen before. Having originated in Michigan, and been reproduced in Boston, it can hardly be doubted that it has already secured a wide circulation.

The subject is not new to me. It was the occasion of a correspondence between the Secretary of State and myself as early as December last. I thought it reasonable to suppose, at the close of that correspondence, that the matter would cease to attract notice.

This expectation not having been realized, and the offensive charge alleged to be based upon a document, the original of which "is now in the State Department at Washington," having been revived and extensively published, will you do me the favor to introduce in the Senate a resolution calling for the correspondence to which I have referred.

It will strike you, I am sure, both upon public and personal grounds, that such imputations should not be permitted thus to circulate unchallenged, especially when an answer to them, at least so far as I am concerned, has been for months upon the files of the first Department of the Government. I am, very truly your friend, &c., FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Mr. President, I shall offer the resolution in my hand, and I trust the Senate will permit its consideration now, for I deem it nothing more than proper, not only to this distinguished individual, but to the country, that the truth in relation to this charge should be known, and if a malignant and base calumny, that it should be branded as such:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to transmit to this body copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, ex-President of the United States, having reference to a supposed conspiracy against the Government.

After a brief debate the resolution was agreed to.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Reconnoissance on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—The Rebels at Corinth Reported to be Seventy Thousand Strong—Important Seizure of Provisions—A Rebel Battery Engaged by the Gunboats, &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 28.

The Chicago *Tribune's* special from Cairo says a gentleman from Pittsburgh and Savanna arrived here this morning.

On Monday last a reconnoissance in force was made at Pea Ridge, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the rebels were said to be fortifying, but no enemy was found. Our forces are continually augmenting by the arrival of fresh troops.

The latest advices from the rebel camp at Corinth, give the strength of the force there at 70,000.

Sunday last a force was sent to Nicholas Landing, sixty miles south of Savanna, which seized 15,000 pounds of fresh pork, and 45,000 pounds of cured hams and shoulders. For a long time this has been the mart for the pork business of the C. S. A. Within the last two weeks large quantities have been sent southward by teams.

On Monday an engagement occurred between the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* and a masked battery, in the vicinity of Eastport. The gunboats fired fifty shot. The *Tyle'rs* smokestack was struck once. The effect on the enemy's works was not ascertained.

Capts. BEDARDEW and CARSON returned to Savanna, from Nashville, Tuesday night, overland.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, March 27,
via BALTIMORE, Friday, March 28.

Work on the Artesian Well inside the Fortress has been recommenced for the season. It has now reached a depth of 385 feet, the last hundred of which has been through fine tough clay.

The steamer *Atlantic* arrived from New-York this morning *en route* for Port Royal.

The arrival of several paymasters this morning is the occasion of much joy to the soldiers.

A flag of truce was sent out to-day, but no news was received from the South.

THE MERRIMAC AND THE MONITOR.

Fortress Monroe Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The news brought from Norfolk yesterday by the contrabands in relation to the *Merrimac*, and the fact that the steamer *Jamestown* came out both yesterday and to-day to the neighborhood of Sewell's Point to reconnoitre, leads to the opinion that the *Merrimac* may be expected to make her appearance again in the Roads at almost any moment. That she is again in commission and ready for active service, no doubt is now entertained.

Among the naval officers here, and their commands, there is an earnest desire that she may come, and come quickly. They wish for an opportunity to revenge their brave comrades of the *Cumberland* and the *Congress*, and should she come she will have abundance of material to test her powers on.

In the meantime, the Little Giant, better known as the *Monitor*, stands guard almost opposite the Fortress, having come fully a mile further down since my visit here last week. She looks as insignificant at a distance as a mammoth regulation hat floating on the water, puffing away her steam, saucy and self-reliant. She came here and encountered the *Merrimac*, depending altogether on muscle and main strength, but she now has, under the direction of Chief-Engineer STIMER's science, added to her strength, and her only weak point, the pilot-house, has been so strengthened that it is now the most impregnable part of the vessel. It is an iron mound, sloping gradually from the deck, from which the balls must glance as effectually as these of the *Cumberland* did from the iron back of the rebel steamer

SECRETARY WELLES TO LIEUT. WORDEN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 15, 1862.

SIR: The naval action which took place on the 10th instant, between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, at Hampton Roads, when your vessel with two guns engaged a powerful armored steamer of at least eight guns, and after a few hours' conflict repelled her formidable antagonist, has excited general admiration and received the applause of the whole country.

The President directs me, while earnestly and deeply sympathising with you in the injuries which you have sustained, but which it is believed are but temporary, to thank you and your command for the heroism you have displayed and the great service you have rendered.

The action of the 10th, and the performance, power and capabilities of the *Monitor*, must effect a radical change in naval warfare.

Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH, in your absence, will be furnished by the Department with a copy of this letter of thanks, and instructed to cause it to be read to the officers and crew of the *Monitor*.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

Lieut. JOHN L. WORDEN, U. S. N., commanding U. S. Steamer *Monitor*, Washington.

ANOTHER ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 28.

Gen. HALLECK has issued an order, that in view of the rapid extension of steamboat navigation into the disloyal States, and the importance of having the boats engaged in such navigation controlled by loyal citizens, it is ordered that all licenses to pilots and engineers navigating the waters of this Department be revoked from and after the 15th prox., and said pilots and engineers take out new licenses from the Supervising Inspector, who will only grant licenses to persons of approved loyalty, or, in case of doubt, will require bonds with security for the loyal conduct of such pilots and engineers.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Point Pleasant.

Results of a Balloon Reconnoissance.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 28.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a dispatch from Cairo, which says:

Heavy and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard by the fleet the night before last.

Capt. MAYNADIER and Col. BUFORD, who accompanied Professor STEIMER in his balloon reconnoissance on Tuesday, discovered that the shells from our mortars have generally fallen beyond the batteries of the enemy, the elevation of the mortars and the charges of powder both being too great. This will be remedied immediately, and greater execution hereafter may be expected.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 28.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo, says an arrival from Island No. 10 yesterday, reports that the effect of our fire on the rebel batteries was very serious. The upper battery was entirely silenced. Sixty-nine men had been killed there, and twenty or thirty more had been killed on the island. The rebels continue to fortify. Steamers can be seen continually running up and down between the island and the mainland.

There are no tidings from Gen. POPE.

OUR ISLAND TEN CORRESPONDENCE.

A STATE OF QUIETUDE—DIFFICULTY OF FIGHTING DOWN STREAM WITH THE GUNBOATS—BAD SUCCESS OF THE REBEL PRACTICE—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

ABOVE ISLAND NO. 10, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Still yawning and troubled in this vicinity—and, to all outward appearance, no nearer the possession of the place than we were the day we took position before its batteries. For a week the *Benton* has not even lifted her anchor, or scarcely fired a shot,—assertions which apply equally well to every other boat in the fleet.

Even the mortars, for the last day or two, seem possessed with the general apathy. They have either not fired at all, or at such long intervals that the operation is close to none at all. When we get up, we wish for nothing so fervently as night—and as we retire at night, our only wish, between waking and dreams, is that it were morning.

I suppose the question will naturally occur to everyone, if we are detained a fortnight by rebel batteries at such a place as New-Madrid or Island No. 10, how long will the same force be detained by the defences of such points as Fort Randolph, Fort Pillow, and such others as bar our approach to Memphis?

By an ordinary rule of proportion, what has been weeks here will become months there; and, consequently, Memphis removes itself so far into the distance as to be almost invisible. New-Orleans, under the proportional perspective, is about as far from us as the Dog Star or the rings of Saturn, and would need a half dozen eternities to be reached by such a boat as the *Benton*.

I cannot venture to suggest any answer to an inquiry of the sort, further than that the matter is in the hands of Flag-officer FOOTE, (*he* includes Providence,) and under his direction everything will be done that can be accomplished by human sagacity, aided by such material means as are in his hands.

One thing is certain; and that is, that gunboats fighting up stream and gunboats fighting down stream are just as different as can be well imagined.

In a swift current like that of the Mississippi River, there is great danger that a boat will become unmanageable. Fighting up stream, a boat becoming disabled would soon float out of range, as was the case with the *Essex* at Fort Henry, and the other two iron-clad boats at Donelson. Had these boats both become disabled, with a current in a contrary direction, they would certainly have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Such a result is to be feared here; and hence all the approaches must be conducted with the utmost caution.

The fact that they are not armored beyond their bows, and for a narrow space over their boilers, makes it imperative that they should be held in exact positions when approaching a battery. The first shot that disables such a boat will allow her to swing side or stern toward the enemy's guns, and thereafter, instead of a gunboat, will become a slaughter-pen.

One gunboat like the *Monitor* would open the Mississippi in one-fiftieth part of the time that it can be done by our present fleet. Every boat composing the Mississippi flotilla is cumbrous, unmanageable, and for the purpose for which they were made—that of opening the river DOWN—is a disgrace to the mind which conceived and the country which built it.

The little *émeute* which deprived this country of two valuable boats and several hundred lives on the eastern coast, awoke the ruling powers as with a thunder-clap, to their own inexcusable negligence and the wants of the nation. It is barely possible that the same tragedy will have to be repeated on the Western waters ere the true condition and wants of this section are known.

About the only man whom I have seen that is sanguine of speedy and brilliant results, is the well-known eccentric old Quaker of Chicago, SOLOMON STURGES. He is here, and is so confident that something will "turn up," that he has just made several friendly bets that the flotilla will be in Memphis the present week, and in New-Orleans by the 15th of May. Of course he has no trouble to get takers on these conditions for all the amounts he chooses to offer.

Sunday morning two cotton-wood trees, which were uprooted by the high water, fell down, and in doing so struck squarely across the bows of the *Carondelet*, which happened to be moored to the shore. The trees were small and no particular damage resulted to either the men or vessel. "Misfortunes never come single;" and scarcely had they finished cleaning away the ruins of the two trees, when another tree, an immense cotton-wood, fell from the same cause, and with a tremendous crash struck the *Carondelet* directly amidships, breaking everything in the way of rigging, hog-chains, and rocking the boat as if struck with a tropic squall. Four men were injured—two severely, the others slightly. The same blow upon any other boat than one of the iron-clad ones, would have cut it completely in two. The *Carondelet* was not greatly damaged, beyond the amount done to the standing rigging. If the decks had been crowded as they generally are, the damage might have been severe, as the tree was some four feet in diameter, and of immense weight.

A tug and transport came up to assist the *Carondelet*, which being perceived by the enemy they opened fire from the head of the island, but succeeded, as usual, in only splashing up a good deal of water.

Almost every day the rebels treat us to some few compliments in the shape of rifled 100-pound shots, and percussion shells almost the size and shape of a three-gallon jug, minus the handle, but invariably with a result not at all equal to their kind intentions. If a transport goes down to the Point, it is sure to be used for target practice by the rebels, yet never with a flattering success. Their metal is heavy enough, for they frequently throw shot a full mile beyond the Point; but they seem to want good gunners, for in no case have they in these long ranges made even a tolerable shot.

There are as yet no signs of the rebels evacuating; and it is to be hoped they will make no efforts in that direction, as in a short time their proposed "Thermopylæ" will be in Yankee possession, with no great damage to either party.

The individual who owns the mill opposite the island states that the rebels are busy removing from the island to the main land; but it is more than half believed that the gentleman is a spy, and hence no great reliance is placed upon his report.

Yesterday, two of our men started across the Point, in the direction of the island, for the purpose of reconnoitering, and possibly to pick up a few stray chickens. As they approached a house nearly opposite the head of the island, they detected some fellows in shawls dodging around to the rear. Apprehending some trap, they returned and reported, whereupon the *Pittsburgh*, by permission of Flag-Officer FOOTE, opened on the house. The first shot burst ere it had left the gun a dozen yards; the next exploded close in the vicinity of the house, and was followed by a wild stampede on the part of a score or two of the chivalry, who were lurking behind it. Three other shots were fired in rapid succession, hastening considerably the original speed of the rebels, but probably did no greater damage than to deprive them of their wind. As long as they could be seen, they "made time" that would not disgrace a quarter nag, or a locomotive let loose on a down grade; and in an incredibly short space of time their blankets and themselves were invisible.

Correspondents hard up for items have set afloat a very pretty *canard*, relative to some gallant Lieutenant, who went down to the Upper Battery, listened under the bank, caught the countersign, then went boldly up to the gun, told the men he would relieve them, and when they left pulled out a rat-tail file, spiked the gun, and then made good his escape. The story is a very pretty one, and has every possible merit, save the single one of truthfulness—apart from this it is worthy of all commendation.

There have been several "talks" lately relative to running the blockade. It has been suggested that by placing flatboats alongside, and filling them with bales of pressed hay, that the thing might be done by the *Conestoga*, which is by all odds the swiftest boat on the river. The *Benton* is also believed to be able to do it successfully, and without any great damage resulting to herself. It is not probable, however, that any attempt of this kind will be made, except in theory.

Capt. STEINER is here, with his balloon, and has pushed matters so far that he will make an ascent this afternoon. GALWAY.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Affaris at Strasburgh—A Rebel Force in the Vicinity—The Enemy's Positions Reconnoitered by Gen. Banks—Jackson Below Edenburgh, &c.

WINCHESTER, Va., Friday, March 28.

The latest intelligence we have from Strasburgh is dated yesterday evening.

ASHBY's rebel force, with four guns, appeared near Strasburgh, and threw several shells into our camp, killing one of our men and wounding another. His position was such as to prevent us from cutting him off.

Gen. BANKS reconnoitered all the positions of the enemy for several miles around, and returned to camp after dark.

The rebel General JACKSON is believed to be very quiet below Edenburgh.

Most of the population of Strasburgh have been Unionists throughout the war, and are so still.

The Agent of the Manassas Railroad and Station Master, who have been hiding for weeks in the mountains to avoid Gen. JACKSON's forces, have returned and given valuable information to Gen. BANKS.

Many of the inhabitants have been residing for weeks in the mountains. All is quiet to-day.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BURLINGTON, N. J.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Friday, March 28.

Rev. SAMUEL AARON, a Baptist preacher, of Mount Holly, N. J., attempted to deliver an Abolition lecture at the City Hall last evening.

He commenced his remarks by denouncing the present Administration, and avowing himself against the manner in which the war was conducted. At this the crowd commenced to hiss him and to throw rotten eggs at him.

The ladies in the audience got frightened at these proceedings, and commenced screaming and jumping out of the windows. Meanwhile the excitement of the crowd rose to fever heat, and there were angry cries of "Kill him," "Tar and feather him," etc.

The Mayor of the city was present and tried to stop the row, but did not succeed in doing so. Finally the Reverend gentleman withdrew, and was taken away from the hall by his friends. No one was injured as far as known.

Sword to be Presented to Gen. Fremont.

The citizens of St. Louis have just had made for them a handsome sword, which they intend presenting to Major-Gen. FREMONT. It is a magnificent affair, and cost upward of a thousand dollars. The blade is of the finest Damascus manufacture, chased in gilt, and bears the Latin word *Vero*. The scabbard is a heavy one, of sterling silver, finely gilded. The terminating and lower bands of the scabbard represent oak leaves. The upper band is very heavy and rich in appearance; the top part of it represents a casque, with plumes, battle-axes, spears and lance-heads, on the obverse. In the centre, in relief, is a "three-fourth" miniature bust of Gen. FREMONT, in solid gold. This miniature is inclosed in an oval of small diamonds. On each side is a figure of Fame, with trumpet. At the bottom, pendant wreaths of oak-leaves reach to the other side, and there enfold a Roman sword. The hilt is heavy and all gilt. The "grip," or handle, has a niche at the back, in which stands a statuette, four inches in height, of America crushing the rebellion. The figure is a female formed of oxydized silver. In her right hand she holds a sword, the point of which is in the mouth of a dragon at her feet. Back of this figure, and on the guard—where the guard curves over the scabbard—is an oval medallion, in blue enamel, bearing Gen. FREMONT's initials, (J. C. F.,) in small diamonds. The letters are scrip capitals. This medallion is also supported by two figures of Fame. On the crest or head of the "grip" is a bust of Medusa, in oxydized silver. The guard is wreathed with oak leaves, and secured by a garter or band.

Accompanying the sword is a Russia leather belt, embroidered with gold and silver mounted, and a handsome regulation scarf of buff silk. The whole is inclosed in a rosewood case, on which is inscribed: "To the Pathfinder, from the Men of the West." Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. were the manufacturers.

Murder.

HARTFORD, Friday, March 28.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Warden of the State Prison at Wethersfield, was assaulted last night by a refractory prisoner named GERALD FOOTE. FOOTE had secured a knife, and stabbed WEBSTER in the heart and abdomen. WEBSTER died at noon to-day. He leaves a family.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF A YOUNG FEMALE THIEF.—A girl, 16 years of age, named ELIZA RILEY, was arrested last evening, on a charge of stealing about $50 worth of wearing apparel from Mrs. JAMES HOGAN, with whom she resided, at the corner of North Fifth and Grand streets. ELIZA is one of the gang who have been committing a large number of clothes-line robberies during the past year. At the last term of Court, five of them, JOHNSONS and RILEYS, were sent to the State Prison, and the accused and two other girls were sent to the county jail. When arrested, the girl had on a silk dress, shawl and other articles that she had stolen.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Stormy Debate in the Corps Legislatif—The Count de Morny—Five Independent Members and their Position, &c.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 11.

The debate in the *Corps Legislatif* on the amendments which I was enabled to send you (exclusively) on Tuesday last, has been hitherto extremely stormy. It is still going on. Count DE MORNY, the President of the Chamber, (named so by the Emperor, not elected by the House,) is, as everybody knows, the Emperor's bastard half-brother, being the son of Queen HORTENSE by an uncertain father. His likeness to the Emperor is most striking. He was, you will remember, a leading conspirator in the *coup d'etat*, and countersigned all the decrees issued in the night of Dec. 1-2, 1851. He has never ceased to be one of the Emperor's favorites, and he holds the best place which it is in the power of the Crown to confer. His salary for taking the chair in the *Corps Legislatif* three months in the year is 100,000 francs, and he has besides the splendid Palais Bourbon, handsomely furnished, to live in. I mention these antecedents of Count DE MORNY to illustrate the importance of the part which he is now playing. From his close relationship with the Emperor, many people look upon him as *alter ego*, and consider that every word that falls from his lips is morally an utterance from the throne. And, in point of fact, there can be no doubt that the Count DE MORNY does habitually receive personal instructions from the Emperor as to the attitude which he is to assume in the Chair of the Assembly. But it would be unsafe, especially under the present most peculiar circumstances of French politics, to assume that Count DE MORNY is an unerring exponent of the Emperor's present opinions. Although he owes his fortune to the Empire—for previously to 1851 he was over head and ears in debt, and held in no great respect for many reasons—he is a man of considerable capacity, and played a rather prominent part in Parliament during LOUIS PHILIPPE's time. His hostility to liberty is sincere and not a mere consequence of his present position. He is one of the leading conservatives in the Emperor's Privy Council; believes that the Empire can only be sustained as it was founded—by force; accepts with distrust and uneasiness even M. DE PERSIGNY's measures of reform, and looks with horror upon Prince NAPOLEON's whole-hog ideas. His intimate connection with the Emperor, therefore, is rather a reason for supposing that he is one of the few men in the country who thinks himself sufficiently important to take a line of action of his own, than that he slavishly reflects the shifting phases of the imperial mind. As one of the founders of the Empire, he has his own views as to the best manner of preserving his own work from destruction—and those views are anti-liberal.

The above prefatory remarks are necessary to explain the position of Count DE MORNY in reference to the debate on the address. It is observed that, whereas last year he was extremely civil to the five independent members—M. JULES FAVRE and his friends—and seemed to lean upon them as valuable supports of Government against the strong Clerical Party in the House, he now systematically snubs them whenever they rise to speak, and halloos on the overwhelming majority which is ever ready to put them down by clamor. When the "Five" talk of liberty and justice before a House consisting of the Emperor's livery servants, they do indeed sing the Lord's song in a strange land. But there is something very grand in the attitude of these five men—the only real representatives of the people in the whole Assembly. Let me tell you, in a few words, who and what they are. Four of them, FAVRE, OLLIVIER, PICARD and DARIMON, are members for Paris; the other, Dr. HENON, is member for Lyons. They alone (with CURE, member for Bordeaux, who was converted to Imperialism immediately after his election by an invitation to the Tuileries, and is not now ranked as a Liberal) were elected by the people, and not by the prefects. It is only in the large cities that it has been hitherto found possible to organize any effectual opposition to that system of unscrupulous fraud and intimidation which, generally speaking, makes the election of the Government nominee a matter of absolute certainty. As JULES FAVRE magnificently said on Saturday, he and his friends are "the mere dust thrown up by the elaborate machinery devised for manufacturing a Government Chamber." But these men speak with the glorious consciousness that their opinions represent the future of France.

JULES FAVRE is the *batonnier* of the order of advocates of Paris, the head of the whole bar of France, and one of the greatest lawyers and greatest orators in the world. In 1848 he was a Republican and he was for a time Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior under LEDRU ROLLIN. When young, his large, irregular, ungainly features offered great scope to the caricaturist, and he had the reputation of being one of the ugliest men in an assembly which numbered among its members CREMIEUX and LEON FAUCHER. Now, however, that he is past 50, there is something majestic in his gaunt figure, grizzly beard, and countenance, ill-favored but not unamiable, on which successful labor of the highest order has set the stamp of intellect.

EMILE OLLIVIER, a rising advocate under 40 years, is the son of DEMOSTHENES OLLIVIER, one of the representatives of the people, who was transported by LOUIS NAPOLEON in 1851. He was, when almost a boy, appointed Prefect of Marseilles by the Provisional Government of 1848, and was afterward Prefect of the Aisne. In both places he was deservedly popular, uniting firmness in the performance of his duties with a practice of fair play, which contrasts forcibly with the doings of the present Government. One of his subordinates represented to him that the Mayor of Arles owed his position to M. THIERS, then a candidate in opposition to M. OLLIVIER's friends, and recommended that he should for that reason be dismissed. M. OLLIVIER, who then exercised unlimited power in the Marseilles District, indignantly rejected the proposal, sent for the Mayor, shook hands with him, and told him that the Provisional Government desired nothing so much as freedom of election. In point of eloquence M. OLLIVIER is scarcely second to JULES FAVRE, and he would take a lead in any public assembly whatever.

M. PICARD, a man of less presence than the above leaders of his party, and not so eloquent in the highest sense of the term, is a consummate debater, abounding in good sense, and distinguished himself greatly last week by his judicious replies to innumerable interruptions on the part of Count DE MORNY. He is a man of not more than thirty-five, and lately married a very pretty girl of good family—the daughter of M. LIOUVILLE, a deceased *batonnier* of the order of advocates.

M. DARIMON is a journalist. He is a little man of insignificant appearance, and his style of speaking is not brilliant. But he is very painstaking, and works up finance and statistics with considerable effect.

Dr. HENON, the secret of whose popularity at Lyons I have not learned, is no speaker, but a very good fellow, and extremely diligent in his attendance.

It is upon the above five men that the task has fallen, not so much to beard power, as to keep power from backsliding, and to hold it to the fulfillment of all its liberal promises in spite of the opposition of reactionary advisers. They have most gallantly insisted that the logical complement of the parliamentary liberties which the Emperor, alarmed at his isolated position, thought fit to grant spontaneously on Nov. 24, 1860, should be greater liberty for the country at large. When reproached by Count DE MORNY with ingratitude to the Emperor, M. PICARD promptly replied that he was personally grateful to the Emperor for the opportunity that he was then enjoying, of expressing his opinion, with the knowledge that what he said would be faithfully reported, but he judiciously added, "this is the only liberty we have, and our duty is to make use of that in order to get others." The notion of Count DE MORNY and M. BAROCHE (one of the Government speakers holding the newly created office of Minister without portfolio) seems to be that the liberty granted by the Emperor is like the guinea which the Vicar of Wakefield gave to his daughters—to be kept in their pockets, but never to be made current. The five members say—in one word—that without electoral freedom and freedom of the Press, there can be no liberty at all worthy of the name. As long as the Administration can commit any illegality unchecked, and as long as the Press can be prevented by the Administration from showing up abuses, it is quite clear that the laws, even if they were better than they are, would be no security to the subject. What will come of this debate I cannot say—except, indeed, that the amendments of the "Five" will be rejected by an enormous majority—and very probably without any other support than their own. But the moral effect of the debate on the country in its present state is a serious consideration, and upon that it is difficult indeed to pronounce a decided opinion. I have been connected with the political world of Paris for the last twelve years, and I never knew a period when it was more difficult to form a judgment on coming events than it is now. Beyond all question there is a great revival of political feeling in the very heart of society. The belief that the system inaugurated in 1851, viz., the system of nominal universal suffrage with real despotism—cannot last much longer, is universal. The Emperor's recent conduct bears the best witness to that belief. He has shown, by repeated acts, his misgiving that France cannot permanently be governed merely by the army and electoral *hocus pocus*. His cousin, Prince NAPOLEON, who, it is most important to remember, is the next heir but one to the crown—who has, indeed, nothing between him and the Imperial purple but the notoriously bad life of the Emperor and a boy who has not yet had the measles or hooping cough—loudly proclaims in the Senate all those principles for the enunciation of which the five members were treated, by Count DE MORNY in the Lower House, as little better than rebels. It is allowable to think that the Emperor's cousin, who negotiated for him the peace of Villafranca, than which a more difficult negotiation never was, is at least as good a representative of the tendency of his intentions as Count DE MORNY or Monsieur BAROCHE. But there is no doubt that, at this moment, the men who wield the administrative power scorn to be frightened. The public knows nothing whatever of the reasons for the extensive arrests which have been lately effected—arrests numbering many hundreds—some say a thousand. The newspapers have received positive orders to make no comments whatever upon the alarming paragraph in the *Moniteur*, which stated that "justice was on the trail of guilty intrigues." What I hear is, that letters have been opened in the Post-office from LEDRU ROLLIN and Col. CHARRAS, not exciting to rebellion, but recommending that a political agitation should be kept up in the country with a view to the general elections, which must necessarily come on before the end of this year. This much is quite certain, that a Government which pretends to be regular and all but universally popular, puts itself in a very false position when it prohibits the Press from saying a word about an alleged treasonable conspiracy.

The dotation of Count PALIKAO is a great question still upon the *tapis*. You know that the Corps Legislatif, subservient as it is, kicked against the proposal of the Emperor to give an annuity of 50,000 francs to Gen. DE MONTAUBAN, now, by creation, Count PALIKOA, and his heirs, forever. The grounds of the objection were that perpetual entail are abhorrent to French law and the principles of 1789, and that Count PALIKAO's services, consisting in the whipping, with the loss of three men only, of a lot of wretched Chinese, were not sufficiently brilliant to warrant an exception to an almost inflexible rule. The Emperor appeared to cede, and so artfully that most of the London papers accepted his concession as a reality. But what he has done is this—he has withdrawn the bill for giving a hereditary pension to Count PALIKAO, and brought forward another enabling him to dispose of public money to an extent left for the present in blank, for the purpose of rewarding military men at his pleasure. If the Corps Legislatif swallow this, they accept a greater proposition after having rejected a lesser. It can only be because they know that not only their present position, but their lives and liberties, are at the mercy of an unscrupulous master. Fearful rumors are current that some reactionary *coup d'état* is to be apprehended. I myself do not believe in reaction to that extent. The Emperor is no doubt perplexed—hampered by his conservative friends, and by the Empress, who is under the influence of the priests, but I yet hope and believe that he sees the only prospect of permanence for his dynasty in liberal opinions, and that Prince NAPOLEON more nearly foreshadows the course he will ultimately take than does Count DE MERNY. As to Count PALIKAO, it is curious to note that the objections to his dotation by the Corps Legislatif turn less upon principle than upon personal considerations. This General was a small actor at the Gaieté Theatre, of which he became afterward the manager, and then was a fraudulent bankrupt. Likes his cotemporary Marshal ST. ARNAUD, he escaped to Algeria, and there, as a military officer, oppressed and robbed the Arabs. He was a chum of the notorious Capt. DORNEAU, who was sentenced by a Court-Martial for his peculations in an Arab *bureau*. The special reason why the Emperor wants to load him with favors is, that he was a conspirator in LOUIS NAPOLEON's attempt against LOUIS PHILIPPE at Strasburg. There is a story of a contemplated marriage of his eldest son which I will not go into, not knowing it thoroughly. But what the opponents of the dotation say very forcibly is, that if Count POLIKAO's military merits are so great as to authorize a departure from the standing laws of the country in his favor, the Emperor ought first to have exhausted all his ordinary prerogatives, and should have created him a Marshal of France, which rank carries with it 100,000 francs a year.

It is well known that the army would not stand such an appointment as that of Count POLIKEO to be a Marshal of France, and the Emperor dares not make it. Under these circumstances his settled resolution to give 50,000 francs a year to his favorite, and the obstinacy of the Corps Legislatif, form a very serious conflict.

Obituary.

DEATH OF PETER T. WOODBURY, ESQ.

Among the suddenly descending bolts which have within a few days past fallen so thickly among the ranks of professional men in this City, riving away ornaments of the bar, genial members of society, heads of families, and cherished friends, none has sped to its fatal work more swiftly, or left more disastrous results in its path, than that which has just fallen on Mr. WOODBURY.

On Wednesday, the 26th of March inst., Mr. WOODBURY was at his office, in good health, at work all day, with his well-known assiduity and vigor. After his accustomed dinner he spent the evening, until about 10½ o'clock, with his family and some friends, conversing cheerfully and earnestly, as was his wont, upon the various subjects brought under familiar discussion. Scarcely had he reached his bed, to which he went apparently well, before the deadly shaft struck him, and he expired in a few minutes. Called away at the age of 42, few men, uninvested with office or official patronage, were more widely known, and none more favorably appreciated.

Born at Bedford, New-Hampshire, a nephew of the late Judge LEVI WOODBURY, a graduate of Dartmouth College, a student of law at the Harvard Law School, under STORY and GREENLEAF, first established in his profession at Troy, and since 1846, in this City, Mr. WOODBURY stood in the front ranks of his profession, which he honored not more by his vigorous and systematic investigation of, and mastery over, its principles, and the expression of those principles in their best form in his own life, and in his treatment of others, than by the unforgetting kindness of heart which made all who knew him his friends. A good citizen, an efficient and intelligent friend of true freedom; a hearty supporter of the rights of the oppressed in our own land as elsewhere; a beloved friend, a devoted husband and father; a lawyer of large intellectual power and of unblemished morality, have all been struck down in his person.

J. D. S.

BISHOP MEADE, OF VIRGINIA.

Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MEADE, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, died at his residence "Mountain View" near Millwood, Clark County, a few days ago. Bishop MEADE was a son of Col. MEADE, the confidential aid of Gen. WASHINGTON, and a man of singular courage. Possessed of large estates, at the commencement of the Revolution, he parted with all in the cause of Independence. His children's only inheritance was the bounty land received from the United States Government for his services in the war. The portion which fell to his son WILLIAM, was reserved for a similar purpose by Bishop MEADE, and is now held by his three sons, his only children. Two of these are farmers in Clark County, and the third is the Rev. RICHARD K. MEADE, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

Bishop MEADE, at the time of his death, was about 73 years of age; he was born in Millwood, Clark County, graduated at Princeton College, had been a Minister in the Episcopal Church fifty years, and a Bishop thirty years. He was the founder and President of the Episcopal Seminary in Alexandria, and had been pastor successively of the church at Millwood, Christ Church, Norfolk, and Christ Church, Alexandria. He was an eloquent and popular preacher. His habits were remarkably simple. He had been an earnest supporter of the colonization scheme, and some years since emancipated his own slaves and colonized them. He was distinguished for moral courage, and iron firmness of character, and wielded a remarkable religious influence in every section of Virginia. His influence was, perhaps, partially owing to his blood relationship with many of the most wealthy and respectable families, but mainly to his thorough Christian earnestness, and great energy of character.

At the commencement of the national disturbances Bishop MEADE deprecated disunion, and made fervent appeals to avert a civil war, but when Virginia seceded he linked his interests with those of his State. He some years since wrote and published a work, in two volumes, on the *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*, and about two years ago a large work, called *The Bible and the Classics*. This was the last work of his pen.

MR. H. M. BOEHM.

Mr. HENRY M. BOEHM, School Commissioner of Richmond County, died at his residence, Fresh Kill, Staten Island, on Wednesday last, after a brief illness, aged 42 years. For fifteen years past Mr. BOEHM has kept a select school for boys and girls on Staten Island, and to hundreds of his pupils in this City and vicinity the announcement of his death will come like that of the loss of a dearest friend. He was elected School Commissioner of Richmond County at the last Presidential election, and his popularity is shown by the fact that he was the only Republican elected to any office in the county. Since his accession to office he has imparted new life to the public schools of the county, and in his untimely death the people of Staten Island have lost one of their most valued citizens, and the cause of public education one of its ablest and most zealous supporters.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

A Snowstorm—Navigation Open on Lake Michigan—Sickness Among the Prisoners—The Constitutional Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 24, 1862.

Since my last, we have been visited with one of the heaviest snowstorms of the season. Thursday morning was bright and beautiful. In the afternoon it began to rain, which, by a slight fall of the temperature of the atmosphere, was changed to snow in the evening. Snow continued to fall all night, with the thermometer just below the freezing point. In the morning it lay upon the ground a foot in depth—heavy, compact, and apparently with at least a fourth of its bulk water. There was a high wind during the night, and notwithstanding the heaviness of the snow it was forced into drifts six feet deep in many places. The storm, I learn, extended over a large portion of the West—blocking up the railroads and disarranging all the trains for two or three days. The common roads, too, were obstructed, and considerable damage has been done to trees and buildings. When this snow goes off, the exposed towns on the Mississippi had better "stand from under." Already that river is unusually high, and overflowing the country along its borders, and yet the "old crop" of snow is not yet exhausted. In Iowa an unusual quantity has fallen during the Winter, and it was only two weeks ago that a long blockade of the railroads in that State was raised. Judging from all these facts, I am of opinion that the Spring flood in the Mississippi will be higher this season than it has been for years.

Navigation has been open on Lake Michigan for several days, and there have been quite a number of departures for and arrivals from ports on the opposite side in Michigan. The indications now are that the straits at Mackinaw will soon be open, when the immense Lake fleet will be set in motion. There are already in store about 15,000,000 bushels of grain, which will be sent forward as soon as possible from the various ports. Freights will rule high at first; but after about the second round trip of the fleet they must come down as compared with last year. There is also an immense amount of pork to be shipped—the product of 500,000 hogs at Chicago alone.

Our Secession neighbors at Camp Douglas continue to suffer severely from sickness. There appears to be no abatement as yet. From two to seven deaths occur daily—the whole number up to date being 105. The hospitals are still crowded, there being about 375 in all the wards. Since the order of Gen. HALLECK, threatening to put in close confinement all refractory rebel surgeons, was promulgated, those in Camp Douglas have been more attentive to their duties. But they permitted their fellow-traitors to suffer terribly for the lack of treatment, before they would do anything for them. This fact alone shows the utter heartlessness of this rebellion in a strong light.

Our Constitutional Convention proposes to adjourn finally to-day. I do not know the exact present shape of the Constitution they will present to the people; but it is supposed to contain many objectionable features such as will call out a strong opposition to its adoption. In its assumed legislative capacity, the Convention passed an ordinance relating to the City of Chicago, to the effect that, at the coming Municipal election in April, the question should be voted upon at the polls, whether the people of Chicago shall elect their own officers; and if decided in the affirmative, then the acts passed by the last Legislature, creating a Board of Police Commissioners, and a Custodian for property seized on attachment, should thereby be repealed. As any legislative power is denied to the Convention, this action will lead to controversy and litigation, as it was moved by JOHN WENTWORTH, who appears to have an almost clear track for the next Mayoralty.

The Superintendent of the Illinois and Lake Michigan Canal gave notice, last week, that navigation would be opened to-day to La Salle for boats drawing four and a half feet of water. The late snowstorm may, however, interfere with this arrangement, although the announcement has not been countermanded. There is a very large amount of grain along the canal as well as on the Illinois River, which is waiting for the opening of navigation to be shipped here. The railroad stations, judging from the daily receipts, have been pretty well emptied of their Fall supplies.

A libel suit which has carried much interest and excitement among our German citizens, was tried in the Superior Court, last week. It was that of BRETANO, one of the editors of the *Staats Zeitung*, against SCHLAGER, of the *Union*, both German papers. The result was a verdict of $1,500 in favor of the plaintiff, and a motion for a new trial on behalf of the defendant. The libel was regarded as one of an aggravated character.

JOHN G. LOYD was killed on Wednesday night, in an affray with JOHN GARRITY, who inflicted fatal stabs upon him with a knife. GARRITY is in custody.

R. H. MCCORMICK has manufactured one of his celebrated reapers and mowers for exhibition at the approaching World's Fair. It is one of the most complete machines ever turned out in this country, and was "got up" at an expense of $1,500. Is is a perfect specimen of workmanship in all its parts.

We had a small speck of war in this region on Friday. Col. MULLIGAN received a telegraph from Madison, Wis., that the Seventeenth Wisconsin Regiment there was in a state of mutiny, much to the terror of the inhabitants, and requesting aid. Col. M. dispatched two companies of his brigade, which arrived at Madison near midnight, and found the mutineers, about two hundred, parading the streets, and acting lawlessly and riotously. Major MOORE, who commanded the two companies, charged upon them, and took them prisoners. They were put aboard the cars and brought to this city, where the balance of the regiment had preceded them. Failure to receive their pay before marching was the cause of the outbreak. The regiment is Irish, principally.

There is nothing of much interest or importance to note in business circles. There is a little lightness in the exchange market, and ⅜@½ is paid; but most of the banks continue to sell to their regular customers at ¼. New-England and New-York currency is still plenty. The past week has been dull in all departments of trade. But when navigation is resumed, there is every indication that we shall have lively times.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The regular soldiers who have been stationed on Bedloe's Island during the last six months, were transferred to Governor's Island yesterday, as we stated they would be, some time ago. These are part of the Texan soldiers surrendered by TWIGGS, and are now known as Company F, general service, and are commanded by Lieut. BROOME, of the Seventh Infantry. They will be quartered in the garrison, Fort Columbus. Bedloe's Island is now in possession of three companies of the Fifth New-York Volunteer Artillery. The only regular soldier left there is the Ordnance Sergeant.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, having received her machinery at the Novelty Works. The damage she received by the fall of one of her boilers while being hoisted on board, is not so serious as was at first anticipated, and she will soon be restored to her pristine state.

The chartered schooner *Mary P. Hudson* having been filled up with stores, &c., has left the Yard for Fortress Monroe, and the chartered schooner *Blaudome* has taken her place at the wharf to receive stores and war *materiel* for the same destination. The schooner *Holcombe* will sail to-day with a cargo of stores for Key West.

The survey steamer *Corwin*, late revenue cutter, left the Yard yesterday, and is ready for sea.

Letters have been received from the Mozart Regiment, N. Y. V., at Camp Hampton, Va. The health of the regiment is good, notwithstanding the difference experienced between their present quarters and accommodations, and those they left at Camp Sackett, near Alexandria.

The small Stevens gunboat *Naugatuck* arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday, having left Bordentown, N. J., on Wednesday. Her trial trip appears to have been satisfactory so far as speed was concerned, as she made about 11 miles per hour.

Abandonment of the Schooner Mira.

We are indebted to Capt. MORGAN, the efficient Post-office Secretary, for the following letter:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
HAVANA, March 21, 1862.

To the Postmaster, City of New-York:

SIR: The accompanying package of letters addressed to Halifax and other places in the British North American possessions, was delivered to me yesterday by Capt. EATON, of the brig *Nathaniel Stevens*, of Boston, just arrived from Portland. Capt. EATON states that he boarded a schooner, bearing the name *Mira*, of Halifax, on her stern, in lat. 39, lon. 69. She was abandoned; had a full cargo of molasses; bowsprit gone; both masts lying alongside; had all the appearance of having been run into when she was laying to; and that she must have sunk on that night (24th of Feb.) as it blew tremendously. From the address on the letters, it seems the *Mira* was going from Mayaguez, (Porto Rico,) to Halifax.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Consul-General.

DATE OF OPENING OF HUDSON RIVER.—The following table exhibits the date of the opening of navigation from 1818 to the present time:

1818	March 25	1840	Feb. 21
1819	April 3	1841	March 24
1820	March 25	1842	Feb. 4
1821	March 15	1843	April 13
1822	March 15	1844	March 14
1823	March 24	1845	Feb. 24
1824	March 3	1846	March 15
1825	March 6	1847	April 6
1826	Feb. 26	1848	March 22
1827	March 20	1849	March 19
1828	Feb. 8	1850	March 9
1829	April 1	1851	Feb. 24
1830	March 15	1852	March 15
1831	March 15	1853	March 9
1832	March 25	1854	March 11
1833	March 21	1855	March 19
1834	Feb. 24	1856	April 4
1835	March 25	1857	Feb. 8
1836	April 4	1858	March 18
1837	March 28	1859	March 11
1838	March 19	1860	March 2
1839	March 21	1861	March 4

In 1804 the river did not open until April 6, and in 1807 it was the 8th of the same month. From a memorandum furnished us by Dr. E. B. O'CALLAGHAN, we learn that on the 26th of March, 1696, the river was closed, thus preventing the members of the Legislature from reaching New-York. In 1699 the river was open on the 21st of March.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

LAW REPORTS.

Replevin—Sheriff's Sales without Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

James M. Porter vs. James C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action to recover the possession of a quantity of hardware, sold by the defendant in 1858, under an execution against one Thomas Smith, of No. 258 Pearl-street, in this City. The executions were issued in April and May, 1858. Appeals were taken from the judgments, and were pending until November, 1858, when they were affirmed. The defendant then sold the property under the executions. The plaintiff claimed title under an alleged purchase by him in January, 1858, on account of a previous debt due to him for borrowed money. The defence set up was that the business was carried on in the name of Smith until after the sale, and alleged that the bill of sale was either not made at the time alleged to have been, or if it was so made it was fraudulent as to the creditors of Smith.

It was also claimed by the plaintiff that a part of the property sold had not been levied upon by the Deputy when he received the execution. Upon this point the testimony was similar, and it was agreed that the value of the propery not levied on was $200. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $200, as the value of the property not levied on, with $44 43 damages, and found a verdict for the defendant adjudging to him the possession of the property levied on, assessing the value at $544.

A. R. Dyett for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

The Usages of Merchants and Brokers—What is Understood by "Cash Sales."

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hearne.

Charles F. Schmidt and Henry E. Schmidt vs. Philip Brasher.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs, wine merchants, against the defendant, who is a broker in wines and liquors, to recover $500 damages for negligence in delivering to one W. D. Ingersoll five one-quarter casks of brandy, sold by defendant as broker, for account of the plaintiffs, for cash without having first exacted the cost from Ingersoll. It appeared on the part of the plaintiffs, that at the request of the defendant, they delivered to him the bill for the brandy, and an order upon the warehouseman to deliver the brandy to Ingersoll, and the defendant delivered to Ingersoll the order and bill, which was never paid. There was no claim that there was any fraud or collusion on the part of the defendant.

The defendant established by evidence the fact that a "cash sale" among merchants and brokers was understood to be cash in from three to thirty days; that the time is given to purchasers to examine the goods, and that it is the business of the vendor to make inquiries as to the credit of the vendee.

Defendant showed that after the contract was made, and after the order was delivered to Ingersoll, the plaintiff made inquiries at the Mercantile Agency, and at other places, as to the mercantile standing of Ingersoll, and stopped the delivery of the brandy, which was afterward delivered by the warehouseman, on ascertaining that Ingersoll had sold the brandy to a *bona fide* purchaser.

The defendant claimed that by his delivery of the order for the brandy without exacting the cash, he was acting in accordance with the usage and custom of merchants and brokers in giving time (three to thirty days) to examine the goods; and that unless it was shown that the purchaser was an irresponsible man, and the defendant knew of it, or that there were any circumstances brought home to him which would have been sufficient to put him on the inquiry, the defendant cannot be considered as negligent, and thus held liable.

The defendant also claimed that the plaintiffs had ratified his acts by making inquiries as to the responbility of Ingersoll, and by their stopping the delivery of the brandy.

The Judge rendered judgment for the defendant with costs.

H. M. Ruggles for the plaintiffs; T. E. Stewart and S. E. Lane for the defendant.

A Question of Currency Decided—Bank Bills that were no Payment.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Daniel L. Gray and B. Noble Leonard vs. Uri Mills.—The plaintiffs, composing the firm of Gray & Leonard, merchants of this City, sold to defendant, as alleged, in April, 1860, clover-seed to the amount of $106 15, for the recovery of which this action was brought. On the 8th of May following, the defendant, through his agent, paid the bill with bills on the Clinton Bank, Westernport, Md. Plaintiffs claimed that these bills were worthless at the time they were received. The testimony was somewhat conflicting. The Court charged the jury that if the bills of the bank were good when paid, they should render a verdict for the defendant, but if not, for the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, $122 45.

For plaintiffs, Henry L. Clinton and J. B. Bullock; for defendant, E. J. Beach.

Decision in the Coney Island Railroad Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Wm. H. Williams vs. The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Co., et al.—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 27th. The action was to restrain the defendants from forfeiting a conract made with plaintiff, as alleged, whereby he agreed to lay the track, furnish cars and build stables for the Company. The plaintiff obtained an injunction and the defendants moved to dissolve it. The Court now decided as follows: The motion is granted, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff within thirty days completes his contract in all respects as required to be performed, by Sept. 15, 1861, except as to terminus of road as to Fifteenth-street, and as to both buildings for the Company, and unless he completes the terminus of the road within thirty days after right of way is obtained and served on him, and in Fifteenth-street within thirty days after grading.

The Sunday Liquor Case.

Pursuant to adjournment, the *habeas corpus* case of Ireland and Matthews came up again before Judge MCCUNN, at the Court of Sessions, yesterday morning. The prosecution having, on the day previous, consented to the discharge of the prisoners, there was an end to the case so far as they were concerned, and all argument upon the constitutionality of the Sunday liquor law, or its violation in this particular case, was avoided.

The action of Capt. Petty, of the Metropolitan Police, however, in neglecting to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* until 24 hours after he was served therewith, still remained to be adjudicated upon, and the Court ordered him to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court.

The point was argued at considerable length by counsel for both sides. Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney, contending that the officer was allowed, by Statute, 24 hours in which to make a return to the writ, and, moreover, that no notice of the issuing of the writ had been served upon him, (Mr. HALL,) and consequently no hearing could have taken place on the Sunday night in which the writ was issued, and no relief granted to the prisoners.

At the close of the argument, the Court decided that an attachment should issue against the officer, and then he should show cause, on Tuesday next, why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

The District-Attorney gave notice that he should apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, on the grounds stated by him, and the Court then adjourned.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Dunham, &c. vs. Harbeck, &c.—Discontinued without costs to either.

McCluskey vs. Collins.—Order granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Gardiner vs. Eddy, &c.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daly.

Schieb vs. Roberts, et al.—Judgment for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 28, 1862.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	93⅞	450 Erie Railway.......	36⅝
30,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	93⅞	935 do	36⅜
10,000 do.........b10	93⅞	100 do..........s10	36⅜
2,000 Ill. Coup Bs, '71.	89⅛	50 do..........s30	36⅜
500 Ill. War Loan....	89⅛	300 do..........s60	36⅜
1,000 Mh. St. 8 Week Bs.	88	100 do..........s15	36⅞
10,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90 .b30	57⅞	100 do..........b30	37
5,000 do........b30	57⅛	10 Hudson River R...	35⅛
1,000 do....	57⅛	50 do..........	35⅜
5,000 do b10	57⅛	200 do..........b30	36
6,000 do........	57	50 Harlem Railroad....	12⅞
10,000 Vir. St. 6s.....s15	58	100 Harlem R. Pref	30⅜
17,000 Missouri St. 6s....	51¼	40 Norwich & Wor. R	35
500 Califor State 7s..	86¼	40 Reading R..........	41⅜
7,000 New-York Cen. 6s	95	220 Mich. Central R....	55⅛
8,000 Er. R. 5th M. Bds	79	40 do..........	55⅜
1,000 Erie 2d m., ex. '79.	101⅛	40 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23¼
2,000 Hud. Riv. R. 1 m.	104	45 Panama R..........	122
1,000 M. C. 8 ℘c. 1m. sf. cb.	103¼	25 Ill. Central R. Scrip	64⅛
6,000 Mich. So. 2d m...	73⅛	25 do..........	64¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	90¾	100 do..........b10	64⅜
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	94½	100 do..........	64¾
9,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..	47¾	50 do..........s60	64¼
3,000 do..........	47⅞	5 Gal. & Chicago R..	67⅛
8,000 C. & Tol S. F. B.	86⅛	350 do..........	67⅝
15 Continental Bank...	85¼	50 do..........s10	67⅝
5 Park Bank..........	100⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R...s60	45¾
19 do..........	101	100 do ......snwk	45⅞
32,545 Amer. Gold......	101¼	50 do..........	45⅞
24,000 do......b60	101⅛	500 do..........	45¾
10,000 do..........	101⅜	50 do..........b10	45⅜
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	89¾	100 do..........s60	45⅛
17 Pacific Mail St. Co.	96⅛	100 do..........s10	45⅝
50 do..........	96¾	100 do..........b30	45¾
864 N. Y. Central R....	82¾	100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	26
50 do.......s10	82¾	14 Mil. & P. Du C. 1st pre.	78
350 do.......b30	82¾	35 M. & Pr. Du C. 2d pre.	57⅛
150 Erie Railway Pref.	60¼	5 do..........	57⅛
200 do........s5	60¼		

SECOND BOARD.

10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg..	93⅞	75 Pac. M. S. Co......	97
5,000 U. S. 6s, '68..Reg	94	50 do..........	97⅛
11,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cert	97	200 do..........s30	97⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. b10	93⅞	50 do..........	97⅜
36,000 do..........	93⅜	50 do..........b60	97⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s. '65	92⅛	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	23⅛
3,000 Missouri St. 6s. s30	51¼	100 do..........	23⅛
4,000 do..........	51¼	100 do..........s30	23
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	86¾	26 Panama R..........	121⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. b60	48⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64
1,000 Mich. 8 ℘c. 1st M.		61 Clev. & Pitts. R.	17⅛
S. F. Conv't Bs.	103	100 Clev. & Tol. R......	45⅝
77,000 Amer. Gold......	101⅜	250 do..........	45⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R....s60	82⅛	20 do..........b10	45⅜
350 Erie Railway......	36⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R......	55¼
150 Erie R. Preferred...	60¼	50 do..........	55⅝

FRIDAY, March 28—P. M.

Ther is no change to-day, in the rates of Exchange on London, which leave off at 111½ sales of best Bankers' bills for the steamers of Saturday. Late in the day, Gold was firmer and sold freely at 101⅜@101½ ℘ cent. The Money market works easier both on Loans on demand, and on prime Discounts. The rates on the former are rather higher than for strictly first-class paper. The Stock Brokers pay 6½@7 ℘ cent. on miscellaneous collateral and 6 ℘ cent. on Government security, while the Bill Brokers are able to pass very select names 60@90 days at 5½@6 ℘ cent. The amount of new mercantile engagements, by first-class houses, continues moderate. The sales of 7.30 ℘ cent. U. S. Treasury Bonds are generally at par, with exceptions at a small premium on the smaller denominations, retailed by the Money Brokers. The Customs Duties paid into the Sub-Treasury average this week over $200,000 per day.

The bearish disposition on the Stock Exchange is quite marked, in the absence of positive military and naval news of an encouraging tenor, and pending the rumors in regard to another raid by the rebel iron-clad steamer *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads. The positive support of the market is not very decided, although at the close this afternoon a considerable line of Galena and Chicago shares was taken at 67⅜@½, and of Erie at 36⅝ ℘ cent. The bids for New-York Central were at 82½ ℘ cent., or ⅛ under the last price of yesterday. The business in Government Stocks amounted to $200,000, part of which does not appear on the printed list, though sold in the Board Room. The price of the 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 is the same as yesterday—93¾@93⅞ ℘ cent. The sales of New-York Central during the day were about 1,800 shares, and of Erie common shares, 3,000 shares. Among the Western Stocks the only show of activity was in Cleveland and Toledo, at the Board, at 45½@45¾, and in Galena and Chicago, as noted above, at the close of the day. There is decided firmness in Pacific Mail and Panama shares. Both the Michigan stocks and Illinois Central were dull at the close. The rise in Gold at and after the Second Board excited some remark in connection with the circumstance that the Government will pay out $2,000,000 on the 1st of April, by way of half-yearly interest on the 7.30 ℘ cent. 1st October Treasury Bonds, and the State of New-York a considerable sum on quarterly interest on the State Debt through the Manhattan Company. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has resolved to pay its interest in Gold. At 5 o'clock the following rates were quoted on the speculative list:

N. Y. Cen.	82½	M. Southern	23¼
Erie	36⅜	M. Guarant'd	46⅜
Erie Preferred	60¼	Galena	67⅜
Toledo	45⅝	Michigan Central	55⅛
Rock Island	55⅛	Missouris	51⅛
Pacific	97⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	93¾

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending March 27, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port...	$2,627,662	$1,530,621	$1,156,124
Thrown on market...	2,576,116	2,005,057	1,310,335
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port..	$33,175,621	$22,069,146	$13,383,605
Thrown on market..	33,978,818	22,144,321	14,963,884

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,320	$423,620	292	$65,976	395	$115,175
Mf. of Cot'n.	1,059	178,048	283	56,450	399	81,426
Mf. of Silk..	191	154,510	3	,059	552	44,366
Mf. of Flax.	1,269	208,946	80	7,127	132	38,035
Miscellan's.	560	47,723	33	8,671	530	18,506
Total....	4,399	$1,012,850	661	$143,274	1,508	$297,485
		143,274				1,012,850
Total entered ..$1,156,124			Total marketed..$1,310,335			

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares, the course of the market being still decidedly upward:

New-York	91⅛	American Exchange.	89
Merchants'	95⅛	Chatham	80
Mechanics'	101	Bank of the Repub..	90
Union	92	Bank of N. America.	92⅛
America	101	Hanover	76⅛
City	112	Metropolitan	95⅛
Fulton	115	People's	80
Butchers & Drovers'	110	East River	65
National	93	Shoe and Leather	95
Leather Manufac's	120	Continental	85¼
Seventh Ward	112	Marine	100
Commerce	86	Commonwealth	80
Mech's Bk'g Ass'n	81	Imp'rs & Traders'	99
Broadway	127	Park	100⅛
Mercantile	105	Mechanics'	100

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	95	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	94
Erie thirds, '83	92⅛	Chi. & N. W., s. f.	85
Erie fourths, '80	87⅜	Chi. & N.W. firsts, 2d s.	46
Erie fifths, '88	79	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	16⅛
Hudson firsts, '69	103⅛	N. J. Cen. firsts	100
Hudson seconds, '85	99	N. J. Cen. seconds	104
Hudson thirds, '75	83⅛	Galena & Chi. firsts	99⅛
Hudson convert. '67	76⅛	Galena & Chi. seconds	98⅛
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100	L. E. & Wabash firsts	77
Harlem seconds, '64	91	L. E. & Wab. seconds	47⅜
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	97	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	104⅛
M. Cen., n. f., 8 ℘ c., '82	103¼	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	93
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c., firsts	99	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	86
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	92	Long Dock bonds	107
Mich. So., 7 ℘ c. seconds	73	Mil. & P. DuC. first pref.	78
N. Ind. firsts	91	Mil. & P. DuC. sec. pref.	57⅛
N. Ind., Goshen Line	89	D., M. & Tol. bds	77
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	90⅛	Little Miami firsts	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	94⅛		

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $752,426, including $187,000 for Customs; payments, $1,140,680; balance, this afternoon, $4,331,509.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was held a few days since in this City, when the following report was submitted by the Board of Managers of the business of the past fiscal year, ending 28th Feb. ult.:

"The Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company submit herewith the usual annual statement of the business of the Company for the year ending March 1, 1862. The profits for the year are $692,063 53, being a little over 9 ℘ cent. on the capital stock. The Canal was opened for navigation on the 23d day of April, and closed on the 3d day of December. During the season, navigation was interrupted by freshets seven days, and by breaks six days. On the 13th of February, 1861, an extraordinary ice flood occurred in the streams adjacent to the canal, causing—in addition to other slighter injuries—a breach in the dam of the Smith Hill Reservoir, near Honesdale; the damage thus occasioned, about $25,000, has been included in the ordinary canal expenditures for the year 1861. The total quantity of coal shipped from Honesdale by the canal was 724,160 15-20 tons; for all of which a ready market has been found, at full current prices. This fact furnishes a strong and satisfactory indication that the Lackawanna coal is still steadily gaining favor with the public."

The following is a statement of the business of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the year ending March 1, 1862:

Coal on hand March 1, 1861	$246,331 40
Mining Coal	661,614 64
Railroad transportation and repairs	292,265 14
Canal repairs and superintendence	259,020 70
Freight of coal on Canal	544,276 56
Labor and expenses at Rondout	66,461 22
Rent, salaries, current expenses, &c., New-York Office	34,084 09
Coal-yard and Harbor expenses, Taxes, Interest, &c.	313,732 56
Depreciation Account	36,268 54
Balance	692,063 53
Total	$3,160,129 38
Sales of coal to March 1, 1862	$2,406,514 37
Canal and railroad tolls collected	367,953 56
Profit of barges, &c.	31,215 45
Coal on hand at Honesdale, Rondout and New-York, and on line of Canal	354,446 00
Total	$3,160,129 38
Balance	692,063 53

Tax on Distilled Spirits.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, March 26.

There has been great excitement among whisky dealers and speculators the past week, owing to an amendment made to the Tax bill in the House of Representatives, taxing all distilled spirits in store, as well as all distilled after the 1st of May. As it is well-known that speculative purchases of whisky have been made largely and generally, the last six or eight months, on the ground of an anticipated excise duty, and that the quantity thus purchased has been swelled to enormous proportions, it can be well imagined what consternation this news produced among all who had been thus speculating. A decline of 3c.@4c. ℘ gallon was at once established; the speculative demand ceased altogether, and Saturday and Monday prices were nominal. Monday evening 16c. was agreed on, and a moderate demand existed at this rate yesterday. Now, we do not believe that taxing retrospectively will be done, because it is contrary to what is just and fair, and the custom of the Government; but we do think that the tax on distilled spirits ought to be 25c.@30c. ℘ gallon, because there will be as much of it consumed at 40c. as at 25c. ℘ gallon, and if a drawback is given on foreign shipments, as much distilled at one price as the other. This every man, conversant with the trade, knows and admits. The project of taxing spirits, rectified and used in manufactured liquors, is another mistake made in passing the Tax bill. This is duplicate taxation, and is well calculated to produce an immense amount of difficulty and swindling.

BANKING & FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COUPONS OF THE U. S. 7 30-100 TREASURY Notes, due April 1, will be immediately cashed at our office. THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 9,551 bbls. Flour, 81 bbls. and 2,463 bags Corn Meal, 1,294 bushels Wheat, 24,248 bushels Corn, 3,635 bushels Rye, 840 bushels Barley, 7,083 bushels Oats, 4,076 bushels Malt, 4,591 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,629 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in moderate demand, at 33c.@34½c. for Western Yellow ℘ lb.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former rates.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for St. Domingo, 1,900 bags of which have been sold, since our last, in bond for export, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., cash, ℘ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has attracted less attention, and prices have been unsettled.

CHEMICALS—Sales 500 kegs bi. carb. Soda, at 4⅜c.; 50 tons Soda Ash, at 2⅝c., and 12 tons Sal Soda on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day, but has been held firmly at 28c.@29c. for Middling ℘ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 250 tons Logwood, including Jamaica at $21 50, and St. Domingo at $22, cash, ℘ ton.

DRY GOODS—The public sales of Dress and Millinery Goods to-day passed off satisfactorily, the offerings having been about all sold at steady prices for desirable fabrics.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping brands of State and Western Flour has been freely offered, to-day, and have declined slightly. The export demand for such has been moderate. Trade brands have been in more request, both for home use and for shipment to the West Indies and South America, at uniform prices. The receipts have been pretty fair for the season. The reported sales add up 11,650 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 32½@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@ $5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@ $5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are not plenty,) at $5 70@$5 80 chiefly at $5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State	5 32½ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 55@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 70@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 80@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 60

Southern Flour is in limited demand at former prices; sales 1,050 bbls. at $5 50@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is moderately sought after, and is drooping, including superfine at $5 20 @$5 25; extra at $5 35@$6 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl; sales, 600 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in very slack request, pending the action of Congress on the tax and tariff bills.

FRUITS—The demand has been generally quite moderate, but prices have been quoted steady for the principal kinds, including Raisins at $3 40, and Bunch at $3 20 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day. Holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers, in view of the light supply available. The recent news from Europe is discouraging to shippers, and the export demand is restricted. The reported sales since our last have been confined to small lots of White Western at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western (Winter) at $1 34; Milwaukee Club, in store, on private terms; Red Jersey, at $1 37, delivered, ℘ bushel. Corn continues unchanged in price, while the demand is pretty brisk; sales 74,000 bushels at 57c.@59c., chiefly at 57½c.@58½c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 56c.@57c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Oats are in active demand and are firmer, including Canadian at 38c.@39c.; Western at 38c.@39c.; State at 39c.@39½c. ℘ bushel. Rye is inquired for and is steady, at 80c.@82c., from dock and delivered, ℘ bushel; sales 4,300 bushels. Barley is scarce and quiet; sales 2,300 bushels, including State at 90c@93c., and Canada East at 95c. ℘ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending March 26, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,558	2,760
Wheat, bushels	32,646	2,824
Corn, bushels	25,944	3,519
Oats, bushels	12,731	674
Rye, bushels	9,021	94
Barley, bushels	17,368	1,305

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to March 26.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	241,138	262,507	91,875
Wheat, bush	1,536,555	1,356,068	641,233
Corn, bush	1,061,612	1,995,164	1,741,000
Oats, bush	167,081	123,458	265,780
Rye, bush	168,806	88,525	36,763
Barley, bush	258,328	130,983	109,164

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukie for the week ending March 24.

	1861.	1862.
Flour, bbls	9,893	5,702
Wheat, bushels	105,048	48,394
Oats		3,138
Corn	5,375	2,900
Barley	4,777	2,248
Rye	1,551	562

HAY—North River bale has been in fair supply and very moderate demand at 70c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand is mainly for local use and confined to small lots, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied materially.

LEAD—Has been in limited request, including Foreign Pig, at $5 37½@$5 62½, and Galena at $5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—The market has been less active, sales having been confined to 135 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 33c.@35c.; Nuevitas, at 34c.; English Island, at 28c.; and Cuba Muscovado, at 25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in some request, at unchanged prices,—including Common, at $5 56¼@$5 62½ ℔ 310 lbs. Nothing new in other kinds.

OILS—The demand has been moderate for Linseed, at 86c.@87c. ℔ gallon; but limited for other descriptions; generally at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy to-day, as buyers have not been disposed to purchase freely, while most holders have been eager to sell. The reported transactions add up only 1,050 bbls., at $13@$13 25, chiefly $13 12½ for Mess, and $10 37½@$10 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, at 4⅛c.@5⅛c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are more inquired for, at 5⅛c.@7c. for Hams, 4⅛c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is active and buoyant. Sales 1,100 boxes, at 6⅛c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Lard finds ready buyers, partly for export, at rising prices; sales 4,700 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7⅛c.@8⅛c., and 300 kegs on private terms, ℔ lb. Beef is in more request, at steady rates; sales since our last, 350 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21: India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is salable, at 9c.@13c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

The business in Provisions in Cincinnati, during the week ending March 26, the *Price Current* reviews thus: "The provision market has been heavy all the week, and the tendency of prices downward. A hope that the opening of the Mississippi would lead to a speculative movement, has kept holders rather firm, and prevented them from pressing their stocks on the market in such a way as to lead to a large and sudden decline. Still the pressure, though light, has been enough to keep the market heavy and to depress prices from day to day. The demand noticed in our last, induced more firmness on the part of holders, in the early part of the week, and a slight advance was asked for bulk meats; but this firmness soon yielded to a desire to sell, and concessions were made to meet buyers, from day to day, and at the close inside brands city Mess Pork were offered at $10 50; Bulk Pork at 3c. and 4⅛c., and Bacon at 3⅛c., 5c. and 6c., without buyers; Bulk Hams 4c., and Smoked 5c., and nominal; Sugar-cured Hams 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and in fair demand; Rump Pork $6@$7, according to quality, and Prime $7 50@$8 25, the latter without heads, and these rates are nominal, except for Sugar-cured Hams. Lard has been held with a good deal of firmness, with a good demand at 7c. for prime, and 6¾c. for head and gut, holders generally asking ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Prime, in kegs, may be quoted at 7⅛c.@7⅛c."

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, including Carolina at $6 75@$7 25, and East India, at $6@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales have been made, since our last, of 400 bags Clover Seed, part at 8⅛c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Sales have been reported of 100 boxes Castile, part at 14c., cash, ℔ lb.

SPICES—Sales have been made of 1,000 mats Cassia on private terms.

SUGARS—Continue in good request at very full rates. Sales 1,530 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅛c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@8⅛c.; and 500 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ℔ lb. The demand for refined is fair, partly from country buyers, at buoyant prices.

TEAS—Are in demand and are very firm.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in more demand, mainly for export, and prices are firm. Sales 372 hhds., at 8⅛c.@13⅛c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are inactive.

TIN—Has been purchased moderately since our last, including Banca at 30c., and Straits at 29c., ℔ lb.; 2,100 boxes Plates were also sold, but on terms not ascertained. Market steady, generally.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9c ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in lively request and has advanced to 23c.@24c. ℔ gallon, with sales of 2,100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more animation, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ℔. bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@6½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6½d., ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 7d.; Bacon and Lard, 17s. 6d.@20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6½d.@7½d.; Peas, 7½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@25s., and by steamer, 35s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.: Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@25s.; ndd Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF LAND WARRANTS.—Mr. ZACHARIAH SEAVER, a Notary-public, having an office in South-street, was arrested Thursday by United States Deputy Marshal HUNT, on a charge of forging land warrants. The Court required $2,000 on each of the three charges against the prisoner, in default of which he was committed to the Tombs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 20
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
FROM AMERICA.			
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Glasgow* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO ANGLATERRE.—I DO NOT UNDERSTAND you. Write and explain yourself. Address A. F. H., Box No. 224 Elizabeth, N. J. ANNIE.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME; Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Have removed to No. 381 Broadway, and added a retail department to their business. They invite the attention of the ladies to their new Spring styles, which they will open on Tuesday, April 1.
IS NOW READY,
Our wholesale stock, which comprises the most fashionable Paris and Broadway styles, at very low prices.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS
AND SKYLIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE.
All kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS,
HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY—NEW DRESS Goods, new Prints, new Cloaks, new Shawls, new Carpets, new Oil-cloths, new Window-shades, and $30,000 worth of domestic Cotton Goods, bought for cash, before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, 343 8th-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT BERGEN RESERVOIR, WITHIN two miles of the Jersey City Ferry, 4,187 tons of pure Passaic Ice. Proposals will be received by JAMES R. THOMPSON, Jersey City. Terms easy to responsible parties.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD, on SABBATH EVENING, March 30, at 7½ P. M., in the First Reformed Dutch Church, near City Hall, Brooklyn, in aid of the Board of Publication for Supplying Religious Reading to the Army and Navy. Statements and addresses may be expected from the Agent, an army officer and Chaplain; Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. WILLETTS, Pastor, who will preside and make the closing address. All are cordially invited to attend. The meeting is expected to be one of great interest and importance. We must act at once for the religious welfare of our men in arms—especially for the sick and wounded—both friends and foes. Come with large hearts and full hands.

PROF. MATTISON, HAVING RETURNED from a visit to Centerville, Bull Run battlefield and Manassas, will preach, as usual, in his church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prof. M. will lecture in the same church on WEDNESDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock, on the incidents of his recent trip—*Contrabands—The Quaker Guns—Bull Run Battle, &c.* Admission 25 cents—for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. CHARLES BACHMAN, of Brooklyn; at 3 P. M. by Rev. THOMAS MARSDEN; and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor—who will, by special request, repeat the first part of his sermon on *The Babe of the Bulrushes*, and the second part the succeeding SABBATH EVENING.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH. —Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts., Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. LINDSAY, of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by a stranger. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Pastor. Subject—*Maintenance of the Christian Profession.* At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*Encouragement to the Tempted.* The public are invited. Seats free.

"THE END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-69," according to Rev. Drs. Cumming, Croly, Keith, Bickersteth, and more than 50 other expositors, will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, at 7½ P. M. Also, on *Louis Napoleon, the Anti-Christ*, at 4 P. M., on SUNDAY.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning, and Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach in the evening.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—The Rev. Dr. HOLDICH will preach a sermon, in behalf of the American Bible Society, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon sermon will embrace a review of God's dealings with the Church while worshiping in the 7th-av., which they expect soon to leave for another location. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Manner of the Reconstruction of the Union, and our Responsibility to God for the Exclusion of Slavery from it.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTISM.—FIRST FREE. WILL BAPTIST Church, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS. At 7½ o'clock, P. M., preaching by Rev. D. GROESBECK. Baptism at the close of the evening sermon.

ST. JOHNS M. E. CHURCH—53RD-ST, BEtween Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. EDWARD THOMSON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; preaching also in the EVENING; Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF DIVINE UNITY.—THE MEMbers of the church and all liberal, devotional souls are invited to its ministrations, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (3 o'clock,) at room No. 20 Cooper Institute. L. JUDD PARDEE will speak, as impressed, on an interesting theme.

SHAKING OF THE POWERS OF HEAVEN, *With the Coming of Christ in His Glorified Kingdom.* Preaching on the above subjects by ELDER W. ROWORTH, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—54th-st., near 3d-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, March 30, Rev. RALPH HOYT, by request, will repeat a discourse on *The relation of each citizen to the present calamities of the country.* Service at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinee Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 30, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on the *Deluge.*

A FUNERAL SERMON OF MRS. JENNIE EMERY, daughter of Rev. W. S. HALL, will be preached SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH. He will also preach in the MORNING upon *The Christian Race.*

REV. R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D., PASTOR of the Church of the Pilgrims, will deliver his popular lecture on *The Relations of a Just War to a Nation's Development*, in the State-st. Congregational Church, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25 cents—children 10 cents.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, Rev. N. HESTON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting after the evening sermon. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CONFIRMATION.—RT. REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation, in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service at 3½ o'clock.

THE REV. ROBERT LOURY WILL preach in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 30th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., and at the latter service will administer the ordinance of Christian baptism to several candidates.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. WM. D. MORTON will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTian Alliance, will preach in Barnum's Museum on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The views of the speaker on several important questions, handed in, will be given. Seats free to all, and a collection taken.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WM. H. BUSH. —Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach the funeral sermon of Mr. Bush, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL R. WILSON, D. D., PASTOR elect of Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach, (D. V.) in the church at the corner of Crosby-st., on SUNDAY, the 30th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near the 5th-av. SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D.

A SERMON ON THE RECOGNITION OF *Friends after Death*, will be given by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

PROPHETICAL ERRORS.—ON SUNDAY EVENING, a sermon will be preached in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near Canal,) by Rev. JOHN MORGAN, respecting *The Errors Held by Some on the Millenium.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH ON THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

NOW IS THE TIME!—THE PROPHET SNOW will preach once more in the Congregation of Mount Zion, Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Present Great Crisis of the World and its Results.* Strangers welcome.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Prof. C. MIEL, ON SUNDAY and EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, at the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

THE UNITY OF MANKIND.—"THE UNITY OF MANKIND." Dr. THOMPSON will preach on this subject at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Special subject—*The Argument from Language.*

REV. THOS. MARSDEN WILL PREACH in the Reformed Dutch Church, Avenue B and 5th-st., (Rev. Dr. WIGGINS, Pastor,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RIGHT OF Confirmation will be administered in this Church by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURE.—"AARON BURR,"—BY REV. WM. H. MILBURN, at the John-st. M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church. Rev. A. G. LAWRIE, of Charlestown, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON-square—To let for Sabbath services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SYRIA AND ITS CUSTOMS, COSTUMES AND CURIOSITIES.—WM. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., recently returned from the Holy Land, will deliver a second lecture on the above subjects at the Lee-av. Sabbath School Hall, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7. The lecture will be illustrated by the costumes of a Syrian lady and gentleman, and of a Cadi or Judge. Maps, pictures and thirty interesting curiosities and relics will be exhibited. Mr. Naceef Jimmal, a native of Syria, will wear the picturesque costume of a Mohammedan Cadi, and will read the Koran, give the Muezzin's "Call to Prayer," and pray in the Moslem style. The Lee-av. Sunday School Choir will add to the interest of the occasion by some of their choice melodies. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

The following testimonial is respectfully submitted:
W. W. Williams, Esq., No. 9 University-place, New-York:
DEAR SIR: I listened with much pleasure and profit to your lecture on *Jerusalem*, at Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, last evening. I noticed the crowded audience particularly, and I am sure that the gentlemen and ladies, as well as the children present, were all delighted as well as instructed. Your lectures are very entertaining, and will, I think, make permanent impressions for good everywhere. I cordially commend them.
Yours, truly, R. G. PARDEE.
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

A PUBLIC MEETING—IN BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, instituted at Boston in 1814, with special reference to the supply of the Army of the Union with religious reading, will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. STORRS',) on SABBATH EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

A statement of the operations of the Society for the Army will be made by Rev. C. P. BUSH, Dis. Secretary, and addresses may be expected from the following distinguished speakers: Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. T. S. HASTINGS and Rev. S. H. TYNGE, D. D., of New-York. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. The usual monthly meeting of the children of the Sabbath School in the church, commencing at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third discourse on the *Origin, History and Destiny of the Devil*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The congregation are specially invited to be present SUNDAY MORNING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner 33d-st. and 2d-av., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and Rev. A. V. CLARKSON on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

BROADWAY CHAPEL, NEAR 45TH-ST. —Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. R. VAN NEST, D. D.; at 3½ P. M., by Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN; at 7½, night, by Rev. R. W. HENRY, colleague of Rev. Dr. MCELROY.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. JOHN A. STAUNTON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chamermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation in a private family to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; would have no objection to make herself useful; she is a nice girl, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 249 6th-av., near 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in plain sewing and waiting. Can be seen for two days with her present employer, at Union-place Hotel.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. —Wanted, by a young woman, a Protestant, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or nurse; has good references from her former place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist with the care of children, or to do ladies' fine washing; good City references given. Call, for two days, at No. 40 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A respectable young Scotch woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to help with the washing and ironing; three years' reference from her last place; the country preferred. Call at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A Protestant girl, highly recommended for honesty and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; is fully competent to take a place as laundress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front, this day or Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference from her last place. May be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., the first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; or is willing to travel with a lady to take care of one or two children. Inquire at No. 732 Washington-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; understands her business thoroughly. Call for two days at No. 42 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough cook, who understands cooking in every branch, pastry and baking; will also assist in washing and ironing. Also, a girl willing to go as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse, &c. The best and most satisfactory City reference produced. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, jellies, &c.; has the best City reference; will assist with the washing. Call at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, by one who understands soups, games, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Please call or address No. 94 East 11th-st., a few doors from 2d-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts, and understands all kinds of baking; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE, PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as good, plain cook; is a first-rate baker of bread, pies and biscuit; would take charge of a house for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 627 6th-av., near 37th-st., 4th story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, by a respectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry; best of City reference. Call, for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room, No. 16.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce good reference in the City. Call at No. 32 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation; understands meats, soups, game, &c.; also, bread and pastry; is neat and tidy in work and person. Has good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 386 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion; has no objection to the country for the Summer; does no washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXCELLENT COOK WISHES A situation to cook, and assist in the washing; is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.— Situations wanted, by two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; they have the best of City reference, and lived four years in their last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 310 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN IS WANTED, IN A gentleman's family, one hour's ride from the City, as first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as first-rate chambergirl and housekeeper; family is small, and keep a waiter-girl; no person need apply who cannot give first-class personal references as to honesty, sobriety, and general capacity. Address H. C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and to do the coarse washing; understands, meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages $9 to $10. Also by a thorough waitress and parlor maid; does the fine washing; wages $7; city or country. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, by a young woman with good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 224 Sullivan-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 365 6th-av., near 23d-st.; best of reference can be given.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO REspectable girls wish situations, one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and mind children. Have the best City reference from their last places. Call at No. 53 Tillary-st., between Pearl and Adam-sts., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, by a highly respectable girl, who understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 43 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, who is trustworthy and competent for her duties, desires a situation in city or country in the above capacity; will be found a good cook and baker, a thorough laundress; can manage milk and butter in the best of style. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st., first floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.— Wanted, a situation in the City or country, by a smart and tidy girl, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. Also, a good dairymaid. Has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would attend to the housekeeping of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or to do general housework; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No 233 Mulberry-st., near Prince.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 314 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wishes to do family sewing or dressmaking by the day or week. Address No. 51 3d-av. Can operate on any sewing-machine.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker the work of a few private families, by the day; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 922 Broadway, entrance on 21st-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few more families, by the week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover and Baker's machines. Call or address L. J., No. 133 East 39th-st., corner of 3d-av., first floor, front.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes to sew by the day; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Satisfactory references can be given. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable and hardworking German girl to do the cooking, washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small private family; is well recommended as a good cook, washer and ironer, and of honest and reliable habits. Apply at Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or for general housework; has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A NEAT, ACTIVE widow, (English,) intelligent and every way qualified, has been accustomed to housekeeping for years, would take charge, or travel with an invalid lady; can give the most undoubted references as to capability, &c. Address COOPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady wishes a situation as lady housekeeper; she is well educated, and would be found very capable of managing and directing an agreeable household; a country residence somewhat preferred. Address, for references and further particulars, T. A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by a fine middle-aged educated widow lady, who understands all kinds of housekeeping, and she will do her best to please; fond of children; best references given. Address two days, M. C., Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress in a private family, by a Protestant young woman, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; French fluting and finery. Has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Best references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 240 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands doing up fine muslins and French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 132½ 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman, well experienced in washing and ironing, wishes to go out by the day, to wash or houseclean. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., rear basement.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would have no objections to take care of two children; is a good sewer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st.—ring the private door bell. Terms, from $8 to $9.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; has lived in one family for six years; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 16 Jones-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse or servant in a family going to California; very satisfactory reference given. Please call at No. 86 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &C.—WANTED, BY A young lady, a situation to take charge of a young baby, or to assist a lady to keep house; remuneration no object; highly satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,819 Post-office.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted by a respectable Scotch woman, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 82 Hudson-av., near Front-st., Brooklyn, in the baker store.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—AN American girl wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid or seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging. Has excellent references. Will go to the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 23 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; quick at the needle; washes for the nursery; no objection to a lady that boards; is willing and obliging; wages $6 a month; City or Country. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a child from infancy; can give the best of City reference for capability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress. Understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children. Is willing and obliging. Has six years city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing in the neatest manner, and all sorts of plain family sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children, or go to the country or travel; good references. Call at No. 400 2d-av., fancy-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as seamstress; has a sewing machine of her own, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting for children; has first-class references. Call, for two days, at No. 576 2d-av., near 35th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; has lived for some years in her last place; City references. Apply at No. 115 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nursery governess and seamstress by a very respectable Protestant young person; can cut and fit, and operate on Singer's, and Grover and Baker's Machines. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, the washing and ironing for gentlemen or ladies, by the month or dozen. Has got stationary tubs and grass-plot. Has the best of city reference. Call at No. 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID. —Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, as seamstress and lady's maid; will travel with a lady; is quick at the needle; is a regular nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is careful in each capacity; wages $7. Call, for two days, at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as waitress and to do sewing, or as nurse and seamstress; can embroider and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts. Good reference.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— A young woman wishes a situation as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 102 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., top floor, front room, for two days.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough waitress and chambermaid, active and tidy; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at AKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, highly recommended, wishes to find a home in a respectable family, as companion to a lady, or to teach young children. She speaks Spanish, sews neatly, and would also make herself useful as housekeeper. Address L. H. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, New-York.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS APPRENTICE.—WANTED, BY A LAD, 17 years of age, a situation to learn machine making or blacksmith's trade. Address W. P. SMITH, No. 346 West 44th-st.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a bank or banking-house by a young man who has had six years experience in the business, both as book-keeper and teller; best of references given. Address, BANKER, box No. 133 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single young man, who has a thorough knowledge of the care and management of horses; has lived in that capacity in this city for many years; has the best of reference from his last and previous employers for capability, sobriety, &c.; has no objection to the country. Address S. R., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, married man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in the country and who is a good gardener, if required, as his reference will show. Address O. G., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for a valuable and experienced coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and is perfectly conversant with the management and treatment of horses; he has the best of references, having lived eight years in one place. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; has lived in the best of families in England, also in this City; has the best of reference from his last employer; knows his business and willing to do it. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man; is a good groom and careful driver; for character, sobriety, &c., can refer to his former employer, where he has lived for four years. A note addressed to DANIEL, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man who is a steady driver and a good groom; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address M. H., box No. 203 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an experienced and reliable man, (single, English,) in town or country; first-class references. Address B. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or care of Messrs. Brewster & Baldwin, carriage makers, cor. 10th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD SITUAtion as coachman, by a single man; best references; country preferred. Address T. J., Box No. 204 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as coachman, or vegetable gardener, or would take charge of a farm. Call, or address No. 611 Greenwich-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who has over eight years' City reference. Address M. N., No. 115 East 41st-st., or J. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.— Wanted, by a Protestant man, with wife and one child, a situation as coachman and groom, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country; his wife would take charge of the dairy and poultry. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man who is a good groom and careful driver; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful to his employer; is a good man about a gentleman's place; understands his business well; can give the best of city and country reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address R. D., for two days, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a sober, steady man, as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands taking care of vegetable gardens; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last two places; can make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener, who understands the care of horses and carriages and vegetable gardening; has the best of City reference as to honesty and capability; is a good man and not afraid of work. Address JOHN W., for two days, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Good references given. Address T. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses in all its branches. Has the best of City and country reference. Has no objection to City or country. His wife would take charge of a dairy, or would feed poultry. Has only one child. Address R. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a single man late from the old country, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; prefers the country; can give good references. Can be seen or address J. R., at J. Disney's Saddlery store, No. 60 East 14th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required. He understands his business perfectly well in all its branches. Good reference given. Address B., Box 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom, or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a competent young man; can give good reference. Call at or address Mr. STILLINS, No. 1,166 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—HOUSEMAID.—A GERman and his wife wish situations in the country, the man as coachman and gardener, the woman as general house servant. Have excellent references. Address M. P., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man to work on a farm, take care of horses, &c.; also, understands gardening. Call at No. 23 West Broadway, Room No. 5.

AS FARMER—DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a practical farmer, a Scotchman, to take charge of a farm; wife to take charge of the dairy, if required. Best of reference given. Can be seen at Mr. Elliot's seed-store, No. 27 John-st., for one day only.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as farmer and gardener, with some gentleman where he can make a home; wages not so much an object, say, $10; can give the best of City reference. Address THOMAS McDONOUGH, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.— A Protestant married man, without children, wants a situation; understands all kinds of farm work and gardening, stock, &c.; is capable of taking charge; is temperate, honest, and industrious. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an intelligent, steady, Protestant single man, who is a thorough gardener in every department of the trade, having lived for several years in some of the best places in the country; reference of the first quality; could also take care of horses on a small place; none need apply but those in want of a first-class man. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, early framing, of landscaping and planting, and the management of all kinds of fruit-trees, farming, and the care of horses; has good City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address P. H., at Mr. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant single man, (Scotch,) who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in every department of the trade; is also a good groom and coachman. The most satisfactory recommendations given. A situation in a Presbyterian family preferred. Address E. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetables thoroughly; the best of reference from his present employer, where he has lived some years. Call on S. H. Meyers, Esq., No. 76 Beaver st., or address J. C., Clifton Post-office, Staten Island. Is married; no children.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, with a small family; understands his business in all its branches; the greenhouse, vinery, the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of City reference. Address H. D., for two days, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from last employer. Address A. W., at Mr. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner 18th-st., or Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a thorough practical man, a German; has lived in some of the best places; understands forcing fruits of all kinds, flowers and vegetables, also hot and cold graperies. Best of references given. Can be seen for two days, or address CH. G., 523 Broadway, basement.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A young man, as plain gardener; is a good vegetable grower; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; good reference, if necessary. Call at No. 55 Christie-st., or address J. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as plain gardener; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, vines, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address M. W., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, with one child, wants a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. Satisfactory references given as to character and capabilities Apply to N. R., at A. Reed's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—SITUation wanted by a German Protestant man, in the above capacity; is a first-rate driver, and a good plain gardener and farmer; has lived with some of the best families, which his references can show; is willing to make himself generally useful, and take a moderate salary. Call at or address No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER, OR GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a married man, with small family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's place; has thirteen years' experience in this country; understands the management of fruit, flowers and vegetable gardens; understands the care of horses, cows and poultry; has lived seven years in his last situation. Can be seen at Bridgeman's, 18th-st., corner of Broadway, or address H. SMITH, No. 62 Pine-st.

AS GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent and experienced married man; can be highly recommended by his last employer, whom he served several years; will warrant to give satisfaction. Address V. H. Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GERMAN GARDENER AND COOK.—A German and his wife want a situation on a gentleman's place; he understands vegetable gardening, and to take care of horses; would take charge of a small farm; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; both speak English. Apply at the Employment Office Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GROOM AND DRIVER.—A GROOM AND driver (English, and unmarried,) wishes a situation in the country; he can take charge of a small garden, and can milk, if required; five years' references of ability and good character can be given. Call upon or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A SMART, ACtive, sober, industrious man, employment as porter in any capacity; is willing and able to do anything to enable him to support his family; is able to write and keep simple accounts; has been twelve years in last place; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation; excellent City testimonials. Address Box No. 1,105, care of B. Locbard, Chatham-square Post-office, for three days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter by a young man not afraid to work. Address W., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single young man, who can take proper care of a vegetable garden; understands the care of horses, can milk, and keep a gentleman's place in nice order. Call at, or address J. H. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family in the City by a respectable steady man; has the best of reference, and will be found competent and attentive to his business. Any applications for L. B. will be punctually attended to for two days, at Mr. Corwin's grocery-store, 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the very best of references for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. M., No. 820 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all particulars; has the best of City reference; will be found attentive in every respect. Apply for two days at No. 268 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., at the apothecary's, for W. E.

NOTICE.—A COACHMAN IS DESIROUS OF making an engagement with a respectable private family, or widow lady; he will find his own horses and harness, and bear his own expenses, providing they find their own carriage and would be willing to assist in purchasing the horses if required; he has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address a note to COACHMAN, in the care of John McCoy, North Orange, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation, (in some wholesale business preferred); is not particular about wages, and is willing to give his whole attention to his employer's interest; can come well recommended. By addressing a note to E. B., No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs, will receive immediate attention.

AN EFFICIENT SHORT-HAND REPORTER, experienced in every department of newspaper writing, would like employment for three or four leisure hours per day; terms reasonable. Address INDUSTRIOUS, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE who writes well and has experience. Apply, for three days, at No. 195 Pearl-st., up stairs, in the office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A BOY WANTED IN AN OFFICE.—ONE WHO IS honest, intelligent, industrious and obliging, and resides with his parents, may address THOMAS, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, stating age and references. Salary, $100 per year.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, in a small family, a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, and who understands fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 122 West 12th-st.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE wanted, English, Scotch or German, as coachman and cook; she must fully understand her business; he must fully understand driving, the care of horses, harness and carriages, also gardening; none but competent persons, and those having written testimonials from last employers as to character, ability, &c., need make application. Call, from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; she must be active and tidy, and of a cheerful disposition; City reference from her last place will be required; none need apply who cannot meet the requirements; family—gentleman, wife and daughter. Apply, for three days, to J. O., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, APRIL 1, A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid, waitress, and good plain sewer. None but Protestants, and those who have good City references need apply. Apply at No. 53 St. Mark's-place.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT STEADY WOman and a very good cook, with unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, before 11 A. M. or after 1 P. M.

A COOK, &c.—A WOMAN QUALIFIED AS first-rate cook and housekeeper, or as chambermaid and housekeeper, and who can produce first-rate references, may address H. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A COOK AND NURSE.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate cook, and French nurse, of experience, for a child 3½ years old; none need apply who cannot refer to families in this City, with whom they have lived, for a first-class recommendation. Apply from 12 to 3 o'clock at No. 25 East 37th-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a farmer and plain gardener on a small place in Jersey. A Protestant and single man preferred. Best of references required. Apply at No. 779 Broadway, first floor.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED—ON A COUNtry place, a steady and sober man, who is a good vegetable gardener; knows about cattle and horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, with references and wages, GEORGE WILLIAMS, Box 611 Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her duties; good City references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

A MAN NURSE.—WANTED, IN ONE OF THE surgical wards of St. Luke's Hospital, an experienced man nurse; also, an assistant in the men's medical ward. None need apply but persons of strictly temperate and cleanly habits; ability to speak both German and English would be a recommendation. Apply at the Hospital, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.— This establishment, duly licensed and kept by a gentleman connected with similar offices in the principal cities of the Old World, will be found the most suitable for those wishing to secure the services of servants of all nations. L. C. DE HOBEN, Proprietor, No. 175½ Elm-st., N. Y.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT dentists, fully competent to operate and do mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long dentists, in what branches they excel, and wages required. Address E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 189 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, COMPEtent to take entire charge of a baby; must have good references, and be willing to go in the country in the Summer. Apply Thursday, before 12, at 98 East 15th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC DRY goods house. Commission to be paid on amount of sales. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—PAPER-MAKING hands wanted. Address Box No. 4,060, Post-office, New-York.

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STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee—Linda di Chamounix.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille.

WALLACK'S—The Jealous Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn—How to Pay the Rent.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—Richard III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Cadwallader was yesterday nominated by the President as Major-General of Volunteers, and he is expected to take the field immediately.

We learn from our Washington correspondent, that cars are now running to Manassas, and that the railroad is open four miles beyond that point.

Our latest dispatches from Island No. 10 do not indicate much progress made. Heavy and rapid cannonading was heard in the direction of Point Pleasant on Wednesday night, indicating that the rebel steamers were again attempting to run Gen. Pope's blockade. A balloon reconnoissance was made on Thursday by Prof. Steiner, accompanied by Col. Buford and Capt. Maynadier, which established the fact that our shells have been thrown at too great a range to be sufficiently effective against the rebel batteries. This defect in our mortar practice has since been remedied.

We learn from the Lower Potomac that a considerable body of rebel cavalry are still in the vicinity of Shipping Point, and that a large number of rebel troops are concentrating on the Rappahannock, probably at Fredericksburgh, to make a stand there. Two boats' crews from the gunboat *Yankee*, on Monday last, landed at Shipping Point, to take possession of the artillery abandoned by the rebels, but a squadron of rebel cavalry made its appearance, and the men only succeeded in securing two guns—one a 9-inch Dahlgren, and the other a long 32-pounder—together with a considerable quantity of shells, loaded and unloaded.

A party of Texas Rangers was on Thursday surrounded by two squadrons of the First New-Jersey Cavalry near Dumfries, on the Lower Potomac, and after a brief skirmish, ten of them were captured and taken to Washington.

From Strasburgh, where Gen. Banks is now located with a portion of his command, we learn that Jackson, with the remnants of his army, is quietly located below Edenburgh. A force of rebels under Ashby, with four pieces of artillery, appeared near Strasburgh on Thursday and threw several shells into our camp, killing one of our men and wounding another. Their position was such that they could not be cut off. Most of the population of Strasburgh are represented to be Unionists. Many of them have for weeks been residing in the mountains, but are now returning, and from them Gen. Banks gains much useful information.

Arrangements are nearly completed for establishing a line of steamers between Washington and Fortress Monroe, so as to secure daily arrivals at Washington—the trip to be made in nine hours. The proprietor will extend facilities for carrying the mails, and it is more than probable that the Post-office and War Departments will encourage the enterprise.

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President, has written a letter to Lieut. Worden, earnestly and deeply sympathizing with him in the injuries he sustained, and thanking him and his command for the heroism he displayed and the great service he has rendered in the action of the 10th of March.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the petitions presented was one from citizens of New-Jersey, against further traffic and monopoly in the public lands. A bill from the Committee on Pensions, to prevent the allowance of pensions to the widows and children of revolutionary soldiers, unless their claims were established, was passed. A motion was made by Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, to take up the resolution declaring that no more Brigadier-Generals shall be appointed, unless for gallantry in action, but it was negatived after considerable debate. The bill remitting the duties on arms imported by States was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on inserting an appropriation for finishing the Stevens Battery. After a long debate, the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, to the effect that Mr. Stevens shall not be repaid the money expended by him unless the vessel shall prove successful, was adopted. A further amendment, that the money appropriated shall not be paid unless the Secretary of the Navy is of opinion that the vessel will be efficient, was adopted. An appropriation of $13,000,000 for iron-clad vessels, and another of $25,000 for casting heavy ordnance at the Washington Navy-yard, were added, and the bill finally passed. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Ericsson, the constructor of the *Monitor*, was reported from the Naval Committee and passed. In reply to an inquiry, the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions stated that a bill had been prepared to provide for pensions on account of deceased officers and soldiers of the present war. Consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed, and continued until the adjournment.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills reported favorably, was one to amend the General Manufacturing law, and the one to correct abuses in relaying pavements in this City. The New-York Excise Commissioners made a report showing that they had granted nearly a thousand licenses, and received $22,000 for them. The bill to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association was passed; also the bill providing means for the payment of the Canal Enlargement debt.

In the Assembly, the Metropolitan Health bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A substitute was offered by Mr. Callahan, but was not acted upon. Progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-day, when it will probably be ordered to a third reading without modification. The State Engineer reported that to enlarge the Champlain Canal so as to allow the passage of gunboats would cost $3,770,190.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bodies of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt. Tower, of Rhode Island, killed at Bull Run, were received in this City yesterday, and escorted to the Astor House, where they now lie in state. They will be escorted to the railroad dépôt to-day, with appropriate military honors, and taken to Rhode Island.

One hundred and nine bales of cotton and eighty-seven tierces of rice reached Cincinnati on Tuesday, per steamer *Madison*, having been seized at Nashville and confiscated by Government.

A case of some interest to merchants and brokers, respecting mercantile usages and customs in the sale of goods, was yesterday decided by Judge Hearne, in the Marine Court. The case also involved the construction of certain terms used in trade to designate sales. At the Trial Term of the Superior Court, before Justice Monell, one James M. Porter recovered against Ex-Sheriff James C. Willett, for the sale of property without levy, $200, the value of the property, and $44 43 damages.

The Stock Market was dull through the dealings of yesterday, prices closing steady in the afternoon. Exchange 111⅞; Gold 101¼.

Flour was rather more freely purchased yesterday, in part for export; low grades were a shade cheaper, while trade brands were quoted steady. No sales of Wheat of any importance were reported. A pretty brisk inquiry prevailed for Corn at previous figures, as well as for Oats, which advanced slightly. Sugars were in good demand, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Bacon, Lard and Cut Meats. Prices of Whisky were higher. Very limited movements transpired in Candles, Metals, Oils, Pork, Naval Stores, Rice, Molasses, Hemp, Hops, Fruit and Foreign Liquors. Cotton was less active. Logwood, Codfish, Hay, Clover Seed, Cassia, Teas and Whalebone were in moderate request. Kentucky Tobacco has been more sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The British Blue Book About Mexico.

A number of our columns we surrender this morning to a documentary history of the intrigues which begot the European expedition to Mexico. For this narrative we are indebted to the Parliamentary blue book recently submitted to the House of Commons; a source we are at pains to mention, because it fully authenticates the extraordinary story. A story most extraordinary indeed, and most interesting. Early in the Fall of last year, the Spanish Government gave official warning to the Cabinets of France and Great Britain of its intention to submit its claims upon Mexico to the adjudication of arms. At the same time it expressed an earnest desire to have the coöperation of the two Powers addressed, whose claims were even more important than those of Spain. The proposition was favorably entertained. But at the very outset the British Ministers demanded guarantees that the expedition should not be used to interfere with the domestic affairs of the peccant Republic. No pretence, Earl Russell exacted, should be permitted to authorize the substitution of a new form of government for that created by the Mexicans themselves; or to use the language of his dispatch, he insisted upon a preliminary declaration by the combined Powers.

> "That they do not seek any augmentation of territory, or any special advantage, *and that they will not endeavor to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, or with the free choice of its form of government by its people.*"

There is little doubt of the disposition of both France and Spain to go beyond the position of the British Foreign Secretary. Even when they reluctantly acquiesced, they did not fail to disclose a certain discontent with the attitude into which the pluck of Earl Russell compelled them. Thus M. Thouvenel—

> "While admitting the inexpediency of forcible interference in the internal affairs of an independent nation, drew a distinction between forcible interference and the *indirect encouragement, arising out of the presence of forces called to those shores for other purposes, given to the Mexican people to emerge from an odious tyranny.*"

And of the views of the Spanish Government, as expressed by Señor Collantes, Sir John Crampton writes from Madrid:

> "Her Catholic Majesty's Government was of opinion that, considering the great influence which must necessarily be exercised by the very presence of the combined forces of England, France and Spain upon the internal state of Mexico, *it would be well that they should endeavor to profit by the impression which could not fail to be created thereby upon the Mexican people, to exercise a moral influence upon the contending parties, with a view of inducing them to lay down their arms, and come to an understanding for the formation of a Government which would offer some guarantee to the Allies for the fulfillment of the engagements of Mexico toward their respective Governments, for a better observance of her international duties in future, and one which would afford some prospect, at least, of a cessation of the miseries to which that unfortunate country had so long been exposed.* This, His Excellency said, he thought the three Powers were bound in honor to attempt, both on the grounds of humanity and of policy; and perhaps more on the ground of humanity than of policy."

It is sufficient to say the accession of England to the Treaty was, nevertheless, based upon a principle of strict non-intervention; and that at the first moment there became apparent a disposition on the part of the French and Spanish Governments to accept a less rigid interpretation, the British contingent was recalled. There can no longer be a doubt of the intention of both the remaining parties to test the "moral influence" of victorious armies in the imposition of new governmental forms upon the Mexican people.

While the good faith and consistency of Great Britain are thus admirably illustrated at the expense of her Allies, little credit for either is shared by Sir Charles Wyke, and, we are sorry to say, by our own representative, Mr. Corwin. The English envoy conducted his entire correspondence with the Foreign Office in London, upon the theory that Republican Governments are necessarily failures; that the Mexican people are wholly incapable of self-government; and that permanent foreign intervention could alone preserve order, and furnish other Governments with reliable guarantees of just dealing. We have too much reason to believe Sir Charles to be a partner in the gigantic speculation repeatedly referred to in those columns, as arising from the loans of Jecker & Co. The entire conformity of his tone and action, with those of M. Saligny, whom we know to be an interested party, justifies, we think, such a belief; for nothing could be more provoking, insulting, and contemptuous than the treatment the English Envoy uniformly accorded the Ministers of Juarez, unless it was the behavior of the French Minister. And when Mr. Corwin lent the force of his position, which should always have been one of strict support and friendship with the Mexican Government, to enforce impossible demands of Sir Charles Wyke—demands based upon claims notoriously unreasonable and unjust—we can only regret that we should have been so improperly represented at the very crisis of the Mexican destiny; and wonder what influence could have been exerted upon our Minister so to swerve him from the obvious path of duty. To whatever criticism Sir Charles Wyke may have subjected himself, he cannot be charged with departing from the letter of his instructions, or betraying the Government he acted for.

We commend this entire correspondence to the careful study of Congress and our public functionaries at Washington. Through the atmosphere of the capital it has always seemed impossible to obtain any but the most distorted views of what is not improperly called the Mexican "Question," seeing that all about it is matter of question, doubt, and uncertainty. The documents we reproduce do much toward clearing away the fog. If they receive the attention they deserve, the Senate will not be likely to repeat the irreparable blunder it committed in rejecting the McLane Treaty, should haply an opportunity ever recur of obtaining a convention big with such incalculable advantages to the country.

Our Iron-Clad Defences.

If Mr. Secretary Welles has sometimes been accused of being decidedly "slow," he has certainly just given a proof of something very like the opposite quality. At a time when the Fifteen Million Appropriation bill for iron-clad vessels was hanging fire in the Senate, he suddenly hurled a balista into that body in the shape of a demand for just double that amount for the self-same purpose. Whether Mr. Welles thought Congress would show more alacrity in voting thirty millions than fifteen, we know not; but the stroke had certainly the merit of being courageous. We publish, iu another column, the communication of the Secretary to the Senate Naval Committee; it fully recognizes the revolution in naval warfare, made by the contest between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, and embodies the deductions made by the Department from that event. These deductions, if not novel, are certainly sensible and practical; and the only fault we are disposed to find with the Secretary's stupendous scheme is that, while providing completely for future contingencies, it says nothing of our immediate needs. It is the promise of a splendid banquet next year to a man who must starve in the interim. Mr. Welles asks an appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars "for targets and experimental practice;" but suppose, in the meanwhile, the rebels bring out the half dozen *Merrimacs* they have about ready, and make a "target" of our fleet and try "experimental practice" on our seaboard cities?

We agree with the Naval Secretary that "an investigation as to the quality of iron in different localities, with a view of selecting that which is best adapted to the purposes of Government, would be highly useful;" but as, however valuable these metallurgic inquiries might be, our own safety and the destruction of the rebel force at sea is what now comes closest to men's business and bosoms, we submit it is the plain dictate of common sense to use what iron we at present know to be the strongest and best, and leave all theoretical considerations to a less pressing occasion.

But if Mr. Welles' communication is open to criticism, it has been of one service at least—it has given a fillip to the sluggard faculties of Congress, and has resulted in the passing of Senator Hale's Fifteen Million bill. We believe its provisions to be ample for all our present needs. It provides for the construction of a powerful ram, for several batteries of the *Monitor* type, for iron-clad gunboats, for razeeing and sheathing vessels already in the service, and for finishing the Stevens Battery. Let us once have these ready, and Mr. Welles will find plenty of practical "targets and experimental practice." The best target he can have is the *Merrimac* and her mates at Mobile and New-Orleans, and he will have abundance of experimental practice for his mail-clad vessels in reducing the works that guard the sea approaches to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and other great cities of the Southern coast. We may add the expression of our conviction that the amount of money which Mr. Welles calls for would, in the present condition of our knowledge of iron-clad vessels, be an unwise investment.

The State Government of Tennessee.—The last advices from Tennessee add to the number of able and prominent men who have intimated their readiness to coöperate with Gov. Johnson in reconstructing the State Government. We cannot vouch for the weight of authority upon which certain prominent names have been mentioned, but in nearly every instance we know that most, if not all, the antecedents of such gentlemen as Bailie Peyton, A. O. P. Nicholson, Cave Johnson, William B. Campbell, William H. Polk, and William B. Stokes are in favor of the Union. Mr. Nicholson was the colleague of Mr. Andrew Johnson in the United States Senate; a moderate, conservative man, opposed to Nullification, as propounded by Mr. Calhoun, and to Southern rights, as urged by the South Carolina delegation in the Nashville Convention of 1850. He declined to return to the Senate, at the special Session in July, in deference to the action of the State Legislature in June, but took no active part in the rebellion. A Baltimore cotemporary states that he has written a letter professing his coöperation with Gov. Johnson in the good work of restoring order and authority to the State Government, as part of the National Union. Ex-Gov. William B. Campbell was ready last Summer to oppose secession, but shrunk from the prominence which many of his Union friends desired to give him, because of the defection of Bell and Henry and the Ewings. In regard to the position of William H. Polk, there has at no time been a serious doubt. He was among the first to escort Johnson to the capitol on his arrival at Nashville. Mr. Stokes is an Ex-Member of Congress, representing the Mountain or Upper Cumberland District of the State, in which Gov. Campbell also resides. We have seen nothing direct from Mr. Cave Johnson or Mr. Peyton in reference to their coöperation with Gov. Johnson, but, as intimated above, their opposition to the whole secession movement is well understood, both at home and abroad.

British Political Justice.

It is so rarely of late that we have had the pleasure of agreeing with the London *Times* upon affairs and events in this country, that we shall not allow the first notable opportunity of doing so to pass unheeded. In its number of March 10, the leading British journal remarks that if Americans "can find time carefully to consider the debate in the House of Commons provoked by Mr. Gregory's motion of Friday last, they will find many things to excite their wonder, and some that might lay claim even to their admiration." That debate—given in full in our columns—with the comments which we thought its importance demanded, cannot have failed to awaken in our readers, to a great degree, at least, the emotions which our London cotemporary supposed it would. But we are quite as sure that they, with us, would transpose and slightly modify the terms of the proposition which we have quoted, and say that this debate was the occasion to them of much more admiration than surprise. There was nothing in it to excite our wonder, though we were somewhat surprised to see such few and feeble efforts made in support of Mr. Gregory's very clever and adroit statement of his untenable case, and so calm, decided, and vigorous a tone, in the speakers who led the overwhelming opposition to his motion. We looked for a fiercer onslaught and a more apologetic defence. We expected the cry, "Down with the blockade," to rise from a chorus of voices, and the answer to be, "Wait." On the contrary, the demand came in the form of almost isolated audacity; and the reply is that of a rebuke: "The blockade is one which the honor and the interest of Great Britain alike demand that we should respect. The proposition of the member for Galway is both injurious and indecorous."

But although we poor "salvage men" of America were not quite so much astonished by the debate, as perhaps it was our duty to be, we found it, almost without qualification, worthy of our rude and untutored admiration. For it was conducted on the part of those who spoke for what was, to all intents and purposes, the whole House, upon the highest principles of political morality; and these were asserted and maintained by the Solicitor-General and Mr. Forster with a dignity, clearness and force which made the occasion an imposing one, and a memorable. The interests of Great Britain, it is true, were not overlooked. Indeed, they could not, nay they should not have been passed by unnoticed. But our readers must have observed how absolutely and avowedly they were held subordinate to Great Britain's duty. It was asserted, almost in terms, and in our opinion, incontrovertibly maintained by the Solicitor-General, that powerful as the self-styled "mistress of the seas" is, she is not powerful enough to defy that law of Christian morality which commands all men to do as they would be done by; nay, more—that she must not only be literally just, but charitable, and thinking no evil of her neighbors, presume good faith until bad faith is proved. It is with no disposition to undervalue such admissions, or to carp at their motives, that we direct attention to the novelty of this doctrine in the quarter in which it is now enunciated. Indeed, the London *Times* itself remarks, with an excess of candor or a lack of caution which, in either case, elicits far more wonder than the debate which occasioned the admission, that "the speech of the Solicitor-General seeks to place our intercourse with other nations on a higher principle than it has ever rested on before."

We welcome this enunciation of a new principle of international action on the part of one of the three great leading Powers of the Eastern World—a nation which, however ruthlessly she may alienate our sympathies, can never break the bond with which Eternal Nature has bound us to her. We hail the acceptance of this political gospel, of which America was the first apostle, as an omen of peace and happiness, not only to us, but to the whole earth. We can even see, reading by the new light vouchsafed to us, that since the proclamation of neutrality, the scales of justice have been held firmly, or at most have but slightly trembled, in Earl Russell's hand. The shock and the wound of that proclamation, by which we and those who sought to destroy this Government, and to blot this Republic from existence, were placed side by side, we cannot forget; but our anger at it may be turned into sorrow for those whom events are showing that their ignorance was at least as great as their ill-will, or, let us rather say, their indifference. For the sharp surgery of adverse facts is often required to effect an entrance for moral truth; and the repeated incisions which recent occurrences on this side the water have made upon stubborn heads on the other, have done much to gain admission for those "higher principles" which they admit to be so new to them. It is safe to say that the process will be continued until, finally, Great Britain and the United States will treat all questions between them on the basis of a mutual regard for each other's rights, perhaps it is not too much to hope, of each other's feelings.

The Dead of Manassas Plains.—Seven months have elapsed since many hundreds of loyal lives were laid down on the fatal field near Manassas, and the bodies of the slain were hurried—some (alas! that we have to write it!) with unchristian indignities—into unhonored graves. The Winter winds have swept over their resting-place, far away from those they loved, and Spring grasses and flowers have begun to festoon those graves in the battle-field. The progress of events, meanwhile, has again given the nation possession of that locality so sadly interesting to many thousands, and the foot of affection is now for the first time able to make its pilgrimage to the resting-place of the lost. Since the sad privilege was accorded, several persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to disinter the remains of friends, and bring them home for sepulture in the soil they loved. The public is already informed of the recent exhumation of the bodies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou, and Capt. Tower, three gallant soldiers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment. This sad duty was performed under the direction of their kind-hearted and sympathetic leader, Gov. Sprague, who, with Burnside, was with his men on the field of Bull Run, that fatal day; and the remains were yesterday received in this City with appropriate solemnities, and will lie in state at the Astor House until the hour of the funeral ceremonies to-day, when they will be taken for interment in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The private grief is for those near by kinship to the dead; but such marks of respect as a city may show, by the solemn procession, the dirge-music, and the flags at half-mast, will testify to the honor in which New-York holds all such, from whatever State, as fall in defence of the Republic.

The Expected News from New-Orleans.

If we are to believe the Richmond rebel authorities, Capt. Porter will find it impossible to push his mortar fleet up the Mississippi to New-Orleans. Forts Jackson and St. Philip are represented as not only impregnable, but terribly destructive of any water craft that may attempt to pass under or by their guns. The forts are said to be manned by three thousand soldiers, many of them expert gunners, besides which a temporary dam has been thrown across the river, to overcome which will consume more time than would be required to blow the mortar fleet out of water. Curious enough the same authorities say little or nothing about the defences of the city against an attack from Lake Pontchartrain, which communication approaches within six miles in the rear, with a good road at one point directly into the City. The land attack by Gen. Butler, whenever attempted, will undoubtedly be made from this direction. The Southwest Pass, from the Gulf into the Mississippi, is 120 miles from New-Orleans. The latest advices represent Capt. Porter as having taken this Pass. It remains to be told whether he will be able to encounter successfully the Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

Our own impression is that Capt. Porter will encounter no insurmountable obstacles in reaching the city by the river. He has not undertaken the work without calculating its cost, nor without being entirely satisfied that he will succeed beyond a reasonable doubt. Against this opinion there is nothing serious in the mere boasting of the rebel newspapers in regard to the impregnability of the river defences. The same brave talk was indulged at Richmond and at Memphis and at Nashville, about the strategic position at Bowling Green and of the formidable defences at Columbus, yet both were abandoned almost before the ink which gave these boasts to the world, was dry upon the paper. And in both instances the large numbers represented to be intrenched dwindled down, on the precipitate evacuation, to about one-half or one-third the total thus boastingly published.

We scarcely expect what would be called an easy victory at New-Orleans, but we do anticipate, and that most confidently, that our success will be sure and triumphant. The results of such an achievement, and the restoration of the old flag to the second commercial city in the Union—the first in importance in the rebellious States—will be incalculable. The material value, however, will be to the commerce of New-Orleans itself, and to the planting interests—particularly that of sugar—of the State of Louisiana. That these have always had, and have now, a greater relative interest in the perpetuity of the Union, there is little question; and it would be useless to say, that the frenzy of secession is capable of holding out against the moral conviction and pecuniary well-being of a people whose life-long sympathies and most intimate trade relations have been with the free navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

The Rebel Forces in Virginia.—We have a story by telegraph this morning, that a large force of the rebels is concentrating for a stand on the Rappahanock River—perhaps at or near Fredericksburgh. The numbers are not given. The intelligence is altogether vague, and we deem it extremely questionable whether the "stand" referred to will actually be made. The Gulf State troops are not believed to be at or near Fredericksburgh, nor is it probable that they remained long, on their retreat from Manassas, at Gordonsville. A story more plausible than the one now referred to, is, that Gen. Gustavus W. Smith has gone to the Southwest with a large number of the regiments recently at Manassas. One rumor places the force under his command as high as 50,000, though like most other recent calculations of the rebel strength, this is probably an outside number. Assuming it to be any way near the truth, the movement to the line of the Mississippi would leave Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in command only of the Virginia forces proper, and it is extremely doubtful whether these will be concentrated in sufficient numbers at any one point between Washington and Richmond, or Fortress Monroe and Richmond, to give formidable battle to the advancing columns of McClellan. The fight at Winchester was an accident,—not a deliberate stand by the rebel general, and whatever other fights may take place this side of Richmond will probably be from a similar cause.

If, as rumored, the best or most effective division of the army of Manassas has fallen back upon the Mississippi, it is quite certain that the rebel "government" at Richmond will not be long in following in the same direction. The defences of that capital will not be trusted by Davis or his Cabinet with their personal safety. They will find it convenient to move South, to fire anew the heart of the Gulf States.

A Plea for the Health Bill.—The Assembly has ordered the Metropolitan Health bill to a third reading. If any doubt dwells in the minds of the majority as to the propriety of passing it, we suggest one of those comprehensive legislative visits to the City, not uncommon in other years. New-York will be found engulfed in an ocean of dust, whirled higher than the chimney tops by March winds. All the filth, which Hackley has been paid for removing and did not remove, has left the grub condition of mud, and takes broad flights in the air on the wings of the wind. No chemical analysis can separate or describe the vile constituents of this slime, which having tramped through all Winter, we now draw into our lungs, and involuntarily clothe ourselves with as with a garment. What pulmonic and miasmatic diseases must go with these inspired impurities, what but the tables of mortality shall tell? And yet we have a City Inspector, Health Officers, Hackleys, paid salaries, and steady drafts on the Chamberlain; all the frame-work and much of the filling-in, in fact, of machinery for the protection of the public, and yet the public is as unprotected as if all these mercies had not been vouchsafed. With the actual system it might be possible to have civic cleanliness and health, had we true men to enforce it. But not having these, we want a system which shall insure efficiency, and give us honest administrators. So let the Health bill pass.

The Concert-Saloon Bill.—The *Staats Zeitung* of yesterday is quite communicative and jubilant. It informs *its* public—without thinking, apparently, that any but Teutonic eyes would read—that the bill for the suppression of the Concert-saloon brothels, is to "suffer very vital modifications," after the "practical social point of view" of the *Zeitung*, expressed in its former articles, *i. e.*, so as to conform it to the superior morality of heathenish Greece and Rome, instead of the effete Christian code! It then quotes the proposed substitute, which Mr. McMullen, of Brooklyn, is to introduce. The principal features of this substitute—which the *Zeitung* informs us are already "recognized" by the members of the Legislature—are *monthly* licenses for theatricals, etc., to be issued by the Police Commissioners, with Police surveillance, but no exclusion of "Pretty Waiter Girls," dram-selling, or any other abomination. "The law-makers," it says, "are convinced that many of the *waiter-girls prefer a situation in a public place of amusement*, for their own support and that of their relatives, to a more corrupt means of livelihood, like many of their sisters."

We say nothing of the libel on the sense and morality of our Legislators, and we omit the insolent language of the *Zeitung*, addressed to the journals and the citizens who have raised their voices against the abominations of the "saloons." And we would not attach too much importance to these outgivings of a German paper. This much may be said: that the people of New-York are not prepared for the legislation that tolerates or countenances a system so infamous as to have outraged all the decencies of civilized society and all the convictions of Christian citizens. We are not prepared for the experiment of licensed brothels. Whatever waiter-girls may prefer, everybody knows that there are no "more corrupt means of livelihood" than those shamelessly resorted to by *all* the women engaged in *all* the dens the Legislature were asked by the Grand Jury and the people of New-York to shut up. There may be no lobby pressure at Albany in favor of the Concert-saloon bill; and there is known to be one against it. But if the confidence of good citizens is betrayed, there will be a pressure elsewhere than at Albany, which no self-respecting man will wish to experience.

Judicial Imbroglio.—The action of the District-Attorney, discharging Matthews and Ireland from arrest, left no case for Judge McCunn to adjudicate; and so his opportunity for embarrassing the Police in their praiseworthy interference with Sunday dram-selling is lost. But a Judge whose zeal keeps him awake o' nights, is not to be baulked thus. *He* procures the institution of proceedings before *himself* to vindicate his own dignity; and, on the application of his own counsel, issues an attachment for contempt of Court against the Captain of Police who waited till the light of day to make his return to a writ issued at midnight!

The District-Attorney presented an argument against the proceedings so forcible that, had anybody else's dignity been in question, there can be little question where the judicial needle would have pointed. Judge McCunn "didn't see it." Without one word of explanation or vindication the attachment was ordered. But District-Attorney Hall is not the man to be floored by *brutum fulmen* blows. He informed the Judge, in blandest tones, that he should apply to the Supreme Court for a *Prohibition* of the attachment, on the ground that the City Judge had no power to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*; that the return of the officer was within the period prescribed by the statute; that the unusual course of issuing a writ at midnight from the County Clerk's office was a virtual malfeasance in office and unworthy the dignity of the Court, etc.

Now, beyond our special province of acquainting the public with current facts of general importance, we do not care to meddle much with this imbroglio. What is McCunn to us, or we to McCunn? To be sure, his military career was none of the brightest; perhaps his judicial campaign may be more successful. But, this scouting at midnight to capture the officers of the Law-squad, and this *Court*-martialing of men because they are faithful to the flag, is a little discouraging. His Honor may need to be reminded that his "dignity" is only in danger from his own acts.

Navigation Westward.

Buffalo, Friday, March 28.

The propeller *Eclipse* left here early this morning for Toledo. The *Equinox* starts for there this afternoon. Both vessels belong to the New-York Central Railroad line. There is very little ice in sight, and the prospects are good for the early opening of navigation.

Dunkirk, Friday, March 28.

Navigation is open through to Toledo. The Erie Railroad steamer *Olean* left here for Toledo this morning.

Toledo, Friday, March 28.

The steamer *Elmira*, of the Erie Railway line, left this afternoon for Dunkirk. She is the first boat of the season.

Launch of the Canandaigua.

Boston, Friday, March 28.

The steam sloop-of-war *Canandaigua* was launched at Charlestown Navy-yard to-day.

The gunboats *Genesee* and *Tioga* will be launched next week.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Speedy Opening of the Line to Freight and Travel.

Baltimore, Friday, March 28.

We are at length able to make the following reliable announcement, which will be received with interest by the mercantile classes East and West.

The engineers and track-layers report that their forces engaged in restoring the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have finished their work, with the exception of three miles only, about midway between Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry. All the numerous bridges, large and small, are completed, and the last rail necessary to reconnect Baltimore, Washington, and the Eastern cities, with Wheeling and Parkersburgh and the Western Railroad system, will positively be laid on Sunday morning, the 30th inst.

Large quantities of freight cars for Government and private account, from the East and West, are loaded and have been pushed forward to Harper's Ferry on one side and Martinsburgh on the other, to go through on Sunday and Monday as soon as the track is ready. The first regular through passenger trains will leave Baltimore, Wheeling and Parkersburgh on Wednesday, April 2, at the latest.

The restoration of this great line of communication will certainly be permanent and effectual, as the country south of it is fully occupied and possessed by Government troops in the Departments of Gens. McClellan, Dix and Fremont respectively. Renewed life and energy is inspired in business communities of Baltimore by this happy result, the influence of which has been for some days past very marked in all quarters of the West by the liberal reduction in the rates on all through freight, equal to some $3 per ton.

In this announcement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been followed by the competing lines in Pennsylvania and New-York, a result of the greatest importance to the large interests is involved.

The Massachusetts Legislature and Gen. Stone.

Boston, Friday, March 28.

A resolution was introduced in the House, today, instructing the Committee on Federal Relations to consider the expediency of addressing to the President of the United States a memorial asking for the immediate trial of Gen. Stone, now in military confinement. The resolution was opposed on the ground that such interference was uncalled for; though the speakers expressed the hope that Gen. Stone would speedily have a trial, which common justice demanded. The resolution was rejected almost unanimously.

The Legislature of New-Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., Friday, March 28.

The State Legislature have resolved to adjourn *sine die* this evening.

The Central American Transit bill was passed today.

The Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, March 28.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Saturday, March 29—Nos. 26, 26½, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33½.

A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts, Stocks,
Suspenders, Socks,
Undershirts, Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

Public Speakers and Singers

Will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools, and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

New-York.

Genin's

"CAMBRIDGE HAT."
A DRESS STYLE FOR YOUTHS.

This fabric is strictly a novelty, an elegant, dashing, jaunty chapeau for youths of from 15 to 19 years of age. Such a crowning ornament has long been wished for by young gentlemen. "The Cambridge Hat" is not so decided in its style as the young man's hat, to which it is in fact a graceful introductory. It marks the distinction between mere boyhood and the commencement of the era of manhood, and the style is a happy compromise between that most appropriate to early youth and that best adapted to dawning maturity. "The Cambridge Hat" is not too old for the youthful heads it is intended to embellish, nor will it be thought that the heads for which it is intended are too young for such a hat.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator.) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

An Elegant Assortment of Spring and Summer Scarfs, Neck-Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, &c., comprising the latest styles and importations, for sale at retail by SILLECK & CO., No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss.—A chemical compound, similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, and imparting to it a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold at 25 cents per bottle by all druggists.

Marsh Brothers'

RADICAL CURE TRUSSES, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Suspensory Bandages, cor. Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

MARRIED.

Sproul—Yale.—On Thursday, March 27, by Rev. Mr. Jones, Edwin R. Sproul to Mary P. Yale.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DIED.

Ambler.—At his residence in Corning, Knoxville, Steuben County, on Sunday, March 23, Thomas Ambler, in the 71st year of his age.

Barclay.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 25, at the residence of her uncle, Edward R. Al Burtis, Carolina Al Berta, only child of Louisa C. and the late Frederick W. Barclay, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of her late father and his family, also of her uncles, Edward R. and Clement W. Al Burtis, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Birkbeck.—In Brooklyn on Friday evening, March 28, after a lingering illness, Laura, wife of John Birkbeck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 218 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Burkhalter.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, March 27, Ella Rosa, daughter of Reuben and Rosamond H. Burkhalter, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her grandfather, Dr. A. D. Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 228 West 35th-st.

Brown.—In Hoboken, on Thursday, March 27, Maria, wife of Henry Brown, aged 60 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Carpenter.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday, March 28, Mrs. Sarah A. Carpenter, wife of Benj. Carpenter, aged 63 years.

Funeral services Sunday, March 30.

Howell.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, of consumption, Rudolphus C. Howell, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Chasty, No. 19 West 44th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Hyslop.—In New-Orleans, on Tuesday, March 4, of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Aristide Mittenberger, Henry Van Wart, son of Robert Hyslop, of this City.

Huntington.—In Pau, France, on Monday, March 10, Dr. J. Vincent Huntington.

Lyon.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 26, Annie, youngest child of Thomas C. and Ann M. Lyon, aged 6 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 126 Henry-st., on Friday, at 9½ A. M.

Morton.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, March 27, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Joseph T. Morton.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jersey City, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Paterson, N. J., for interment.

Miller.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 28, Miss Anna Miller.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Dr. Amos S. Miller, No. 6 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., this day, (Saturday,) March 29, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Scotch Plains, N. J., for interment on Monday.

O'Reilly.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 27, of scarlet fever, Henry Stocken, only son of Bernard and Margaret E. O'Reilly, aged 2 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 258 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Tait.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday night, at No. 51 Columbia-st., Ellen King Tait, wife of George Tait, aged 34 years.

Funeral at 3 P. M. Sunday next.

Van de Wiele.—In this City, on Thursday, March 27, Henriette, wife of John B. Van de Wiele, aged 61 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 156 West 43d-st., on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 147.—March 28, 1862.
36, 74, 60, 16, 39, 51, 9, 59, 5, 71, 35, 12, 64.
Kentucky, Class 148.—March 28, 1862.
28, 64, 61, 30, 1, 57, 77, 78, 71, 65, 23, 32, 58.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 95.—March 28, 1862.
54, 45, 17, 5, 57, 27, 75, 72, 60, 73, 33, 13, 40.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 185.—March 28, 1862.
60, 70, 9, 22, 73, 11, 61, 24, 14, 6, 1, 55, 18.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

LANDS.

THE MISSOURI CITY ASSOCIATION AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY have purchased from the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company a large body of lands for farming and manufacturing purposes, adjoining the flourishing town of Hamilton, Caldwell County, in Northern Missouri, and have divided the same into lots and farms, and now offer them to subscribers in shares at Twenty Dollars each, which can be secured on payment of Five Dollars on each one subscribed for.

This affords one of the best opportunities ever offered for those who are wanting farms or lands that will rapidly rise in value to secure them at a small expense. Only a limited number of shares are to be issued, and those wanting them should secure them at once. Each share entitles the holder, by warrantee deed, to one lot in the general distribution. Among the lots are a large number ranging from ten to eighty acres each.

Remittances can be sent in registered letters at the Company's risk, directed to its principal office, No. 35 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Maps, with full information, sent to members.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT HAS BEEN FOR THIRTY YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY.

RECENT COUGHS and COLDS, PLEURITIC PAINS, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration, at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable.

For sale by Druggists generally.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

FURNITURE SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
Will give their personal attention, as formerly, to sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
During the season.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

THE TURKISH BATHS.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares, at $50 each.

Apart from the dividends, subscribers to one share of the stock will be entitled to one free ticket; do. to five shares, six tickets; do. to ten shares, thirteen tickets.

The following Gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. Alex. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Chas. King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D. Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

A. D. 1862.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$590,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No 87 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

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PARSONS & CO.
OFFER
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
AND EXOTIC PLANTS,
LARGE AND HANDSOME,
AND AT
LOW PRICES.
For Catalogues, address at
FLUSHING, L. I.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES—Recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles. No missing stitches; no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted.

Address the HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,"
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific
REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges.

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Eruptions on the Face,
Flushing in the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,
Pain in the Back,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
Wakefulness,
Trembling,
Hot Hands,

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
—IS—
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE
OF THE
MOST RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
WILL ACCOMPANY THE MEDICINES.

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE "NOTICE."
WE MAKE NO "SECRET" OF "INGREDIENTS."

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU

is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, practical and analytical chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!
AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

☞ Physicians in attendance from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence,

H. B. HELMBOLD,
Chemist,
DEPOT,
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
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Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained
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TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

[illegible] STORE TO LET—BROADWAY AND [illegible]-st.; also two small light stores on the same block. Small cottage house No. 10 Horatio-st; has all the modern improvements; rent, $350; possession immediately. Two desirable houses in Yorkville, in good streets; rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per annum, or $950 partly furnished. Apply to B. F. BUTLER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 82 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE whole or part of a large building, corner 28th-st. and 7th-av.—size of same, 50x100 feet, four stories—will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 294 7th-av., or No. 250 Canal-st.

TO LET.—STORES WITH FIXTURES, NOS. 192 and 194 Fulton-av., Brooklyn; a good stand for dry goods, clothing, and hardware business. Apply at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, No. 14 Wall-st., or No. 172 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID brown-stone house No. 37 East 16th-st., near Union-square, with gas fixtures, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—SUITES OF ROOMS—TWO ROOMS, two bedrooms, pantries and cellar privilege, with Croton water separate for each family; none but small, genteel families need apply; situate in 21st and 23d sts., near 2d-av. Apply to H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, No. 320 4th-st., west of and near Broadway, with gas and fixtures; also, a 3-story brick house, No. 18 West 24th-st., with gas fixtures. Apply to Dr. BLOIS, No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

BRICK SHOP WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—The 3-story and basement brick shop, No. 291 West 24th-st., 25 by 40, well lighted, with six-horse power steam engine. Rent, $400.

TO LET—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH EXCELlent light, at No. 104 Fulton-st. (near William) and No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John. Rent low. Apply to WM. EVERDELL, No. 104 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 78 CEDAR-ST., BEtween Nassau-st. and Broadway, new and in excellent order, with modern fixtures. Inquire of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 24 WHITE-ST. and the rear building, suited for light manufacturing or for an auction saleroom, being 30 by 50 feet, high ceiling. Inquire at No. 148 East 17th-st.

CROCKERY RETAILERS.—TO LET, AN old and successful business stand, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. Inquire at No. 227 Grand-st., second floor, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE-HOUSE NO. 137 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, range, &c. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND floor of the house No. 203 Prince-st. Can be seen from 2 till 5. Water, gas, &c.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK, ENGLISH-basement house No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be rented low. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic house No. 76 Christopher-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 120 Perry-st., near Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Reade-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNished, in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Address Box No. 4060, New-York Post-office.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of [illegible] PINE, near the dépôt.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 33 McDOUGALL-ST., 3-story, will be let low to a single family. Call from 2 to [illegible], or on A. LANE, No. 88 John-st.

TO LET FROM 1ST MAY NEXT—A CARriage-house and stable, on East 39th-st., one door from [illegible]th-av. Apply at No 3 East 38th-st.

BROADWAY ROOMS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The upper part of store No. 866 Broadway, just above Union-square, to let. Inquire below.

STORE TO LET IN WILLIAM-STREET, No. 100. Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER [illegible], by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.
ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER,
At Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE, Jr., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE, &C., NO. 13 WALL-ST.
The small brick house No. 125 East 39th-st.
The four-story house No. 111 East 39th-st.
The small brick house, &c., No. 109 East 27th-st.
The small brick house No. 145 East 50th-st.
The four-story house No. 89 East 31st-st.
The three-story house No. 132 Thompson-st.
The brown-stone house No. 62 East 38th-st.
The two-story house, &c., No. 68 Bleecker-st.
The large house, &c., No. 100 East 13th-st.
The store No. 249 Front-street.
The three-story house No. 137 Orchard-st.
The pleasant situated house No. 255 Green-st.
The two-story house, &c., No. 6 Charlton-st.
The two-story house No. 482 Broome and Wooster-st.
The three-story house No. 114 East 34th-st.
The store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.
The floors at No. 346 3d-av. and 27th-st.
The part of house No. 172 Thompson-st.
The two-story house, &c., No. 170 Thompson-st.
The four-story house No. 153 West 24th-st.
The three-story house, &c., No. 160 West 26th-st.
The three-story house, &c., No. 95 East 29th-st.
At low rents, to good tenants. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A PARLOR, KITCHEN AND ONE OR two bedrooms, with other privileges, to a small, quiet and well disposed family in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road; ten minutes' walk from Salterville; stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville hourly. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND DWELLING No. 861 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. The store has a front of 25 feet, plate glass windows; basement finished under walk, with patent lights; dwelling three stories above store; water-closets, bath, separate gas meter. Rent low. Inquire of Mr. JACKSON, No. 891 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop houses, No. 140 West 14th-st., Nos. 122 and 128 West 12th-st.; location very desirable; containing mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, furnaces, and all the modern plumbing improvements, in perfect order. Apply at No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11, or No. 820 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN TO LET—IN Hanover-place; possession early in April; 11 rooms; fine grapery; court-yard, &c.; ten minutes' walk from ferry; near car route. Also, other cottages, from $250 to $400. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house of full width, 65 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOS. HOXIE, Esq., Commonwealth Insurance Company.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TO LET, FURNISHED, FROM APRIL 20.—The house good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; one acre of ground tastefully laid out; abundance of fruit and shade trees; also, good stable and carriage house. The house is situated in the pleasantest part of the town, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Trains run hourly from foot of Cortlandt-st. For particulars, call on or address G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET ON LONG ISLAND.—The subscriber will let his furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, L. I., with barn, ice-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of EDWARD FLOYD JONES, No. 26 Chambers-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at South Oyster Bay.
D. R. FLOYD JONES.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN WILLIAMSburgh to rent low to a good tenant; first-class brick house, three stories, basement and extension, with modern improvements, in good order; fine yard and vines; best location, very near ferries. Apply to LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, Westchester County, 1½ miles from dépôt. The house is large and convenient, with good garden and plenty of fruit; carriage-house, stables, &c., all in good order. Location perfectly healthy and neighborhood first-rate. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., or to JOSEPH C. PURDY, on the promises.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FROM MAY 1.—A three-story and basement house to rent on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, in a desirable location, newly furnished, and in good order, to rent low to a desirable tenant. Address C. E. B., Box No. 2,268 Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON THE Hudson near Irvington, for the Summer months. The air is healthful, the grounds spacious, and the view one of the most commanding on the river. Inquire of J. WAIT, No. 355 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH garden, ice-house, &c., at East Chester, with splendid views, being on very high and healthy grounds, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THIRTIETH-ST. to let to a private family at moderate rent. Apply to BRADLEY & WARNER, No. 40 Union-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE—House with stable and 8 lots, on Madison-st., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn; 10 large rooms, furnace, range, good well, bearing fruit-trees, grapes and shrubs; would exchange for a house down-town, or land within 15 miles of Brooklyn or New-York. Address Z., Box No. 288 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone English basement house No. 305 West 22d-st.; has all the modern improvements; neighborhood very good. Price, with furniture, $11,000; $5,000 may remain on mortgage. Rent, with furniture, $1,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class house, in West 32d-st., near the 5th-av., one of the best situations in the City; the house has all the modern improvements, built in the very best manner, and in first-rate order. Terms easy. Address C., Box No. 1,798 Post-office.

WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE—The large and ornamental 4-story brown-stone front house, No. 16 West 22d-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot 27.3x98.9; house 70 feet deep. Can be seen only by permit from ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ASTORIA.—A large house with 14 rooms and 28 lots of ground, good stable and a variety of fruit and shade trees; also, several smaller houses with and without stables. Apply to J. M. WHITNEY'S office, near the steamboat landing, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY English-basement dwelling-house, No. 293 2d-av., west side; also, for sale, 200 shares of New-Haven Railroad Stock. $50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in different sums. Inquire of N. W. STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, of full width and 65 feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—UNDER FORECLOSURE—THE fine house and lot No. 50 East 15th-st., near Union-square and Academy of Music, by JAMES M. MILLER & KENNELLY, at Merchants' Exchange, April 1, at 12 o'clock. May be seen March 31, between 9 and 12 A. M.

GENTEEL HOUSES FOR SALE—ON 12TH, 14th, 26th and 28th sts. All at moderate prices, and with good titles. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERchandise or real estate, two brown-stone front dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from the Fulton and Catharine ferries. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings; modern improvements; in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; also, new tenement houses in the 19th Ward. Inquire of WILLIAM A. JACK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

REMOVALS.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE REmoved to No. 2 Bowling-green.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage at Spuyten Duyvel, opposite Kingsbridge, with carriage-house, poultry-houses, ice-house filled with ice, and about thirteen acres of land. The situation is perfectly healthy. The cottage is on an elevated lawn, is surrounded by ornamental shade trees and evergreens, and commands a fine view of the valley of the Spuyten Duyvel; it contains ten rooms, beside store and bath-room. There is a kitchen range and furnace, and the house is supplied with pure spring water by iron pipes. The kitchen garden is supplied and stocked with a variety and abundance of the choicest fruits. It is seven minutes' drive to the Hudson River Railroad, and twenty minutes to the Harlem Railroad dépôt at Fordham, and about one and one-quarter hours' drive to the City, over a fine road, two miles of which may be through the Central Park. Apply at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FURnished mansion of the subscriber, on the north shore of Staten Island, between the Snug Harbor and Factoryville landings. The house is unsurpassed for family convenience, having gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold spring water on every story; also bathing-room, laundry, with the usual fixtures, conservatory and furnaces. The grounds are handsomely laid out with large and commodious gardens, together with stable and other buildings. The shore in front offers every facility for boating. The situation cannot be excelled in the neighborhood for salubrity and beauty.

Also, two brick cottages on Castleton-av.; one with furniture if desired, and a small furnished house. Rent $400. For terms, apply to
EDWARD BEMENT, No. 40 Exchange-place.

TO LET—IN TROY, MORRIS CO., N. J., THE old country-seat known as "The Beverwyck." It was a frequent resort of Washington's during the Revolution. The house has been rebuilt, is two-story, and contains 15 rooms, some very large, partly furnished; a spacious courtyard in front, with its grotesque old trees, deciduous and evergreen; in the rear, a large and superior garden, with a variety of fruit; beautiful pond of spring-water adjacent—all conspire to render this residence one of rare attractions. A mail stage passes the door daily to Newark, fourteen miles; a fine road; railroad dépôt within four miles. Terms, with privilege of ice-house filled, on premises, the almost nominal sum of $125. Address J. O. CONDIT, Parsippany, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Belleville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad, and located in an exceedingly desirable neighborhood, where there is every convenience, and no nuisances of any description. Rent, $600. Price, $17,000. Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¾ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—Containing about 6 acres, (known as Joseph Benjamin, Esq.'s, place,) in Elizabeth City, N. J., South-st., opposite Broad-st., consisting of a fine mansion-house, all painted and frescoed throughout; has gas and fixtures, water and bathing rooms; also workman's cottage, carriage-house, horse and carriage, with one fine cow for the use of the place; a fine vegetable garden and great variety of fruits, valued at over $1,000. Will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 5th-av.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence near the village of Hackensack, N. J., with about 65 acres of excellent land. The house is new, with all the modern improvements. It is finely located, overlooking the village of Hackensack, and is within five minutes' walk of dépôt of railroad connecting with New-York several times daily. For particulars inquire of READ, GARDNER & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Park-place, New-York. The house can be let without the land, if desired.

A SUPERIOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or to lease, partly furnished, near Huntington, L. I., on high ground, with fine views and great privileges for boating, bathing and fishing, and remarkable for healthfulness; the mansion is filled in with brick, and contains 20 rooms, with a tower; it is about 35 miles from the City, and near a steamboat landing. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY BASEment house in Flushing ¾ of an hour distant from New-York City by cars, six to eight times a day; nine rooms, with numerous closets; lot 50 by 130 feet; well stocked with fruits and flowers. Rent, $225. Inquire of S. R. SMITH, Flushing Dépôt, or C. TABER, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT CROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMB, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN ISLand, eight miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and 600 yards from Eltingville railroad station, a house, barn and five acres of land; fruit of all kinds, water, all in good order. Also, a house on Bay shore—seven rooms, kitchen and cellar—⅜-mile from station. Apply to J. P. FAY, South Side Post-office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, containing parlor, dining room, library and kitchen on first floor, and seven bedrooms; good cellar, store rooms, pantries, &c. Also, stable and garden, and half an acre of ground; fifteen minutes' walk on plank walk, from Vanderbilt Landing. Rent $300. Address M. A. P., Box No. 1,275 Post-office.

VILLA RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, with splendid views, for exchange or sale. Its cash cost was $4,500. Want a small house or unimproved lots in City, not exceeding above sum in value. M. K. COUZENS, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., owner, or C. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., agent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat, 20 acres, near Morristown, N. J.; house 55x36, Elizabethan style, furnace, bath-room, &c.; grounds handsomely arranged; lawn 300 feet, and fine large shade trees; abundance of fruit, and all in best order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

TO RENT—AT RAHWAY, N. J., ONE HOUR by railroad from New-York, a very convenient modern-built dwelling, well calculated for a genteel family. Also, two dwellings, in Main-st., all situated within three minutes' walk of dépôt. Inquire of F. LA BAW & CO., No. 111 Main-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, with a large garden abounding with fruits of every variety. Rent moderate. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, or S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a desirable residence; house with wing, each two stories; grounds well stocked with fruit; five minute's walk from railroad dépôt; one hour's ride from New-York by railroad. For further information, inquire of M. W. DODD, bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, furnished or unfurnished, three dwelling-houses; pleasantly situated, good neighborhood, fine river view. For particulars, apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., N. Y., or C. CURTIS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED country seats on the Passaic River, N. J., having a very fine river front, within one hour of New-York. Will be sold in whole or in part, on liberal terms.
J. EDWARD IRELAND, No. 63 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT NEW-LEBANON Springs, N. Y., containing nine rooms, with garden and barn attached. House plainly furnished. Terms $200—for the Summer months. Possession given immediately, if desired. Apply, as above, to A. PARSONS.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A 2-story and attic house, in good repair, with large garden, about five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Inquire on the premises, corner of 5th-av. and 4th-st.

TO LET—LOW, AT SING SING, THE PROPERTY known as the State House; the house is in first-rate order; contains 14 rooms; there is ten acres of land, stable, gardener's house and ice-house. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av., or A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STAble, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUble two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2½ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—TO LET—A MODERN house, pleasantly situated in the village, with a good garden, and stable attached; rent $250; possession given April 1. JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and out-buildings are entirely new, finished last Fall; house has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnace, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the city. A fine garden, over 40 varieties of choice pears, grapes, and fruit of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country, &c., &c. Terms low and easy. Possession 1st May or sooner. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GOTHIC COTTAGE house, with carriage and ice house, a fine well of water, 1½ acres of mellow land, grafted fruit trees in full bearing, variety of berries, shrubbery, &c., in a healthy locality, a quarter of a mile above Kingsbridge, on the main road to Yonkers. Apply to PETER COUTANT, No. 469 3d-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153½ Maiden-lane.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE CHOICEST and most beautifully located farms in Western New-York, containing 200 acres, in Canandaigua, on the west side of the Lake; 41 acres, with a large stone mansion and out-buildings, (all built within the last five years,) two orchards grafted fruit and small fruits of choicest kinds, within the corporation. Fine view of the village, lake, and surrounding country. The 41 acres, with buildings and orchards will be sold separate, or 66 acres, with buildings, &c., together; or the whole 200 acres, including 30 acres choice timber land, with three orchards and 45 acres wheat on the ground. Terms easy. Apply to E. A. HEBARD, Canandaigua, or M. BEEMAN, No. 130 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATEly occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

150 ACRES, SPLENDID FARM—SOIL A rich, easy loam, all tillable; every convenience, railroad, canal, markets, stores, schools, ten minutes' walk from dépôt, commodious dwelling, outbuildings, Farmer cottage, new stone basement barn, located a few minutes' drive from Princeton, N. J. Address A. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, LEASE, OR WORK ON SHARES—At Hempstead, L. I., eight minutes' walk from railroad dépôt; 50 acres or more; a very good house, stable and large barn, all in good order, possession at once. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., Nos. 203 and 205 Centre-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. G. BENNETT on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM of 200 acres, with fine improvements, and eligibly located on the Hudson River. But a small amount of cash wanted, the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FARM AT RAHWAY, N. J., 1½ miles from railroad dépôt, pleasantly situated on high ground, good buildings, a variety of fruit trees, &c., with 10 or 30 acres of land. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FARM CONTAINING 21 ACRES, good buildings, plenty of fruit, at Bloomfield, N. J., half an hour's ride by cars from Jersey City; six trains each way per day. Inquire of BEEBE & HALL, No. 27 Beekman-st.

A FARM WANTED IN WESTCHESTER County, worth from $9,000 to $12,000, in exchange for City property paying 10 per cent. Will pay part cash. Must be in good order, and near a dépôt, within 35 miles. Address P. S. BROWN, No. 27 3d-av., New-York.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A FARM TO WORK ON SHARES, stocked, from 50 to 100 acres, and from 10 to 30 miles from New-York, on a lease, with the privilege of buying. Apply to or address THOS. KNIGHT, No. 373 2d-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE DAIRY FARM in Trumbull County, Ohio, 161 acres, unincumbered; would exchange for a stock of dry goods, or for a brown stone house. Address A. W., Box No. 1,842 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence for six months, within a range from the City of from 60 to 80 miles, to accommodate a family of six adults and one child and necessary servants, with stabling for four horses. East side of Hudson River preferred. Address ROOMS Nos. 22 and 23, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—HIGH STOOP, BASEMENT, with all modern conveniences, between 14th and 35th sts., and Lexington and 7th avs., suitable for a small family; rent not to exceed $600, or would purchase. Address R. W. N., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, stating all particulars.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, a second floor and part of the third, convenient for housekeeping, 6 or 7 rooms required, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 15th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Rent $250 to $300. Address HONESTY, Broadway Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO years, a fully-furnished country-house, (with stable, &c., within 20 miles of the City; possession wanted immediately. Address, with particulars, rent, location, &c., G., Box No. 211 Post-office.

WANTED—WITHIN FIFTEEN TO TWENTY miles of New-York, excluding New-Jersey, Harlem and Staten Island, a cottage house, five to eight rooms, with stable attached; rent not to exceed $400. Address E. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY COTTAGE.—WANTED TO BUY OR hire, a cheap, snug cottage, with access to open ground, pleasantly situated, within 20 miles of the City, for a family to occupy in Summer. Address, with full particulars and terms, P. H. V., Box No. 3,159 Post-office.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY, FOR cash, a strictly first-class dwelling-house in 5th-av., or other genteel locality; extra size preferred. Address, with actual price, J. A. C., Post-office, Station D.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—A COTTAGE, partly furnished, a short distance from the City, for the Summer. State full particulars and rent, which must be low. Address E. W. S., Box 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON OR near 5th-av., and between 17th and 40th sts., in exchange for good tenement houses or vacant lots. Address Y. O., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE ENTIRE FURniture for a suite of parlors, three rooms deep, very handsome and in fresh condition—say mirrors, carpets, curtains, gas fixtures, mantel ornaments, cabinet furniture and articles of vertu, &c.—for which unincumbered City lots will be given, and money loaned on them. The furniture may remain till 1st of May if desired. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

A COMPLETE SET OF FURNITURE, CONsisting of desks, tables, counter, stools, settees, glass partitions for private offices, gas fixtures, etc., suitable for a banking or insurance office, and in perfectly good condition, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 82 Broadway, 2d floor.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

I WISH TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, THE entire furniture of a three-story house, medium quality preferred; any party about breaking up may address a line to H. ARMSTRONG, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—FURNITURE TO LET.—A GENTLEman breaking up housekeeping would let his furniture for his board and washing. Address J. NELSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained in a modern house, with board, in a small family on the 20th of April and 1st of May. No children or nurses taken. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel, or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily wish to let, with board, three or four rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house has gas, baths, etc. Apply at 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 102 Henry-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms opening on a balcony, to let to a party of four or five gentlemen, separately or together, or to two gentlemen and their wives. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Convenient to cars and stages, and but few boarders taken. No. 67 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS ON MADISON-AVENUE.—The entire second floor, 25x70, can be had unfurnished, by a party of the highest respectability, wishing a liberal private table, and the exclusiveness of a strictly private home, from the 15th of April until May, 1862. Address, with real name, D. D. D., care of Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent, with board, two or three large handsome rooms, on second and third floors, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or for two gentlemen, at from $12 to $14 per week; also, a single room. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES DESIRE BOARD IN A private family or small boarding-house, where pleasant rooms can be had on the first or second floor; location preferred between 14th and 27th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Dinner desired in the middle of the day. Address H. A. P., Union-square Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—TO LET—The entire third floor of house No. 80 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park, suitable for a family, with private table if desired; house first-class, and beautifully located between Lexington and 4th avs.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for himself and wife in a private family, living in a desirable location, between 14th and 42d sts., west side. Address, stating location and terms, K., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia; situation desirable; five minutes' walk of Wall-st. and Fulton ferries.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS WITH full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel; or the whole floor can be obtained if desired.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WISH to let, with board, a large second-story front room, with one bedroom adjoining, or two if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN SUITES or separately; with full or partial board, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,733 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, three small children and one nurse, are desirous of procuring plain country board until next October, within 50 or 100 miles of New-York, where the gentleman would remain but a portion of the time. Address, giving particulars, J. C. G., Box No. 4,203 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHing to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. J. R., Yonkers Post-office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR SIX months, by a widow and her son, 10 years old, with a farmer or other private family, where a horse is kept which they might occasionally use; must be near salt water. Address, with price, which must be low, BOARD, Box No. 896 Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL.—A LADY, an experienced teacher, wishes a few girls as boarding pupils, to whom a mother's care will be given, and thorough instruction in the English branches, Music, French and Latin. Number limited to six. Location near Mount Morris, and unsurpassed. References unexceptionable. For particulars address F. C. BROWNELL, Esq., No. 25 Howard-st., New-York, or call between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family in the City, where he can secure the comforts of a good home in exchange for the board and tuition in English and French of a young lady under 15, in an excellent boarding-school in Connecticut. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address H., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL INSTITUTE—Affords every facility for the highest culture in all departments of MUSIC. Also, in Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, &c. The next term commences its seventh year May 1. For circulars apply to EDWARD B. OLIVER, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, by an experienced teacher of classics, English and mathematics, where he could give lessons in payment, or part payment. Address J., Box No. 1,266 New-York Post-office.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Location retired and beautiful. Military drill. Charges moderate. Circulars sent on application.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG-STORE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a cottage or good property near the City of New-York. The store is well stocked, substantially fitted up and long established; the house at a low rent, healthy location, and near the ferries to New-York or Brooklyn. The proprietor having means, wishes to retire from the business. Apply to C. E. FROST, corner of Front and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TO A CASH CUSTOMER, A fine business. The present owner has done a business of $20,000 the past year. Reasons for selling, other business occupies all his time. Inquire on the premises, of L. DEYO, No. 141 West 18th-st., New-York.

HOTEL FOR SALE—A VERY GREAT BARgain—in consequence of other engagements; first-class custom and neighborhood; newly furnished and fitted up—doing good business. Rent low, and an unusual good chance. SOUTHWORK & WOOD, 82 Nassau-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON a leading thoroughfare in Brooklyn. Established 15 years. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED four years, well located, up town; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to EIMER & AMEND, Wholesale Druggists, No. 193 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

AUCTION SALES.

Daniel A. Mathews, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 NASSAU-ST., near John:
Elegant Rosewood Household Furniture,
Splendid Medallion, Velvet and Brussels Carpets,
Oiled Walnut and Enameled Bedroom Suites,
Oak and Walnut Dining-room Furniture,
Secretary and Library Bookcases, &c.
Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 29th inst., at [illegible] o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862, by order of the Executors of Edward Kellogg, deceased, 40 shares of the above stock, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AT AUCTION—ON SATURDAY, March 29, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange. By order Administrator of JAS. H. KIP, deceased:

12 shares Continental Insurance Company	$100 each
32 shares Security Insurance Company	50 each
12 shares Bank of Kentucky	100 each
20 shares Hatters' Bank (Connecticut)	100 each
15 shares Market Bank	100 each
10 Park Bank	100 each

Also, Long Island City, Howard, and Etna Insurance Stocks; Irving Bank, New-York and New-Haven Railroad, &c.

AUCTION.—ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—The stock, furniture, and fixtures of the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, March 28 and 29. Sale positive, and to commence each day at [illegible] o'clock A. M. Said stock, fixtures, &c., comprise all of the bar-fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c.; all of the hotel and kitchen furniture complete; also all of the garden fixtures and appurtenances, benches, chairs, tables, &c., without reserve. Term cash. JAMES E. SMITH, Proprietor.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, gilt-frame mirrors, rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands and bedsteads, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth; dining-table, reclining-chairs, oval mirrors, toilet sets, hair mattresses, rockers, &c. Also china, glass and crockery ware.

Edward Sintzenich, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—By Charles W. Davenport, at 10½ A. M., at the salesrooms, No. 117 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (29th inst.,) a splendid assortment of first-class household furniture, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library suites, and a variety of similar articles.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine blackhawk mare, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, long tail, sound and kind; has been used entirely as a saddle mare, and also used in harness; sold only for want of use.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 73 Nassau-st., a general assortment of jewelry, consisting of watches, pins, rings, watch chains, seals and lockets, finger rings, watch guards, mourning pins.

E. Roth, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS MORNING AT 11 o'clock precisely, the elegant household furniture, No. 128 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., at public auction, consisting of beautiful parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, glass, china and silver ware, hair mattresses, beds and beddings, blankets, &c. Sale positive.

M. B. Chapman, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, paintings, suites of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, bureaus, washstands, hat-racks, carpets, oil-cloths, bar and other mirrors, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, comforters, rugs, matting, cottage suites, chandeliers, counters, kitchen furniture, &c.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT THE MERCHANTS' Exchange, on TUESDAY next, April 1, 5 valuable lots of ground on Broadway, northeast corner of 54th-st. Sale positive. For maps, etc., inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

William Irving, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—HOTEL FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING, will sell, on TUESDAY, April 1, all the furniture contained in the Globe Hotel, Brooklyn. Particulars to-morrow. By order of the Mortgagee.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of a Massachusetts State Normal School, a situation as teacher of English, Mathematics and Latin; he has been Principal of grammar and high schools for two years; can prepare pupils for college in the above branches; is a communicant of the Church, and can furnish the highest testimonials of his ability and success. Address GAMMA, Norwich, Conn.

AN AMERICAN LADY, HAVING ENJOYED the advantages of an excellent education, an experienced and thoroughly qualified teacher, would be pleased to meet some party desiring to avail themselves of her offices, and who, in consideration thereof, would allow her the very smallest possible compensation—simply a home for a brief period only. References exchanged. Address, at once, "Y.," Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF experience in tuition, is desirous of meeting with a situation as governess in a private family. Her acquirements are English in all its branches; French and music, with the rudiments of Spanish and German. The highest references. Salary no object. Address GOVERNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in first-class Classical and Boarding-schools, Seminaries, &c., and with the highest testimonials from last employers, desires to open a correspondence with parties wishing a thorough-going teacher in the classics, mathematics, and vocal music. Address Box No. 38, Riverhead, Long Island.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPALS, ASsistants, and correspondents for schools, seminaries and families in all parts of the country. For explanatory educational circulars address, with stamp, NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Every teacher, school trustee, parent and pupil is interested.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady, who has had some years' experience in teaching, both in England and New-York City, wishes to meet with an engagement; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, and drawing; reference given from the first families in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, and having good recommendations, desires to enter into an arrangement to teach the common and higher English branches, French, Latin, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of music. Address TEACHER, Amenia, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY, AN engagement as resident or daily governess; she has been educated in Europe, and is fully competent to teach English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing; City reference given. Call at or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING EXPERIENCE in tuition, desires an engagement in a private family to teach two or three small children; would be willing to assist in the family sewing; references given; country preferred. Address Miss ROGERS, Station C, New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher, and well qualified in the upper English branches, Latin, Penmanship, Algebra, & Book-keeping, is open to an engagement. References and testimonials first-class. Address "ALPHA," No. 69 3d-av.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY QUALIFIED to teach vocal and instrumental music, in a small school, near the City. Apply to WM. WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J., stating terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,294, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.
MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM NO. 73 5th-av., on Wednesday last, a Scotch terrier DOG, black with tan feet, tan spots over the eyes and tan breast, answers to the name of "Ponto." Whoever will return him to the above address will receive a suitable reward. No questions asked.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, A SMALL Coral Etruscan BREAST-PIN, in going from Barrow to 4th-st., or in 4th to Perry-st. Whoever will return the above to No. 8 Barrow-st., will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND.—IN LONG ISLAND SOUND, THREE sticks of ship timber; the owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire of W. N. HOWARD, Huntington, Long Island.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.
THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.
Wanted
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 55 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FOURTH Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of April next, will be paid on that day, on presentation of coupons at the office of the Treasurer in Erie-place.

At the same time and place, the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupon of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 18 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECT- ors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors. E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the BULL'S HEAD BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st day of April next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to April 1, inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE agency heretofore held by Mr. JOHN B. SARDY in my guano business, is this day dissolved. The business in future will be conducted in my own name.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. W. H. WEBB.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—QUARTERMASTERS' vouchers, and one year United States 6 per cent. certificates bought by RICHARD KINGSLAND, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN and 2d-av. railroad stock by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on larger amounts.
Interest will commence on April 1.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUFACTURERS, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY.

CASH CAPITAL, $250,000.

FIRE INSURANCE in all its branches.
☞ NAVIGATION RISKS taken on the Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED TO COVER SHIPMENTS MADE BY FORWARDERS.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY GRINNELL	
CALEB BARSTOW	Pres't St. Nicholas Bank.
EDMUND PENFOLD	Fm. of Penfold, Schuyler & Co
HANSON K. CORNING	Fm. of E. K. Corning, Son & Co.
OGDEN HAGGERTY	Firm of Haggerty & Co.
THOMAS MONAHAN	President Fulton Bank.
ALBERT WARD	
CHARLES EASTON	Firm of Eastons & Co.
LOTHROP L. STURGES	Fm. Sturges, Clearman & Co
WILLIAM R. FOSDICK	Firm of W. R. & C. B. Fosdick
GEORGE F. THOMÆ	Firm of W. W. DeForest & Co
EMERY THAYER	Firm of Thayer, Dewing & Co.
BENJ. F. WARDWELL	
LOUIS LORUT	Louis Lorut.
A. R. FROTHINGHAM	
THOMAS F. YOUNGS	Firm of Youngs & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL	Firm of Sam. L. Mitchell & Co.
JOSHUA L. POPE	Firm of Barstow & Pope.
RUFUS R. GRAVES	Firm of R. R. Graves & Co.
HENRY DAVIS	Firm of Davis, Morris & Co
HENRY K. BOGERT	Firm of Bogert & Kneeland
SAMUEL G. GLIDDEN	Firm of J. O. Baker & Co.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG	Lawyer.
THOMAS SCOTT	Thomas Scott.
J. MILTON SMITH	
WM. A. SALE	Firm of Wm. A. Sale & Co.
LAWRENCE TURNURE	Firm of Moses Taylor & Co.
DANIEL G. BACON	Firm of D. G. & W. B. Bacon
THEO. POLHEMUS, JR.	Firm of Fox & Polhemus.
ELISHA MORGAN	Firm of E. E. Morgan & Co.
THOMAS S. NELSON	Firm of Holbrook & Nelson
HENRY G. EILSHEMIUS	
WILLIAM E. SHEPARD	

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
THOS. H. McMANUS, }
ROBERT McGINNIS, } Building Committee.
MICHAEL FALIHEE, }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work, separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK, }
JAMES WOODS, } Building Committee.
PATRICK T. CARNEY, }
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office (No. 6 State-st.) until 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 29th inst., for supplying articles of Lumber for use of this Department, viz.:
60,000 feet 2-inch merchantable White Pine Plank.
25,000 feet merchantable Hemlock Boards.
6,000 feet 3x4 merchantable Hemlock Joist.
5,000 feet 4x4 Pine or Spruce Scantling.

Bidders will be required to deliver the lumber alongside of such vessel as may be employed to transport it, which vessel will be sent as near to the place from which the lumber is to be delivered as practicable. Persons offering will please state the lowest price per thousand feet for which they will furnish the lumber, payable in such funds as may be provided by the Government, and indorse their communications, "Proposals for Lumber."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the labor and materials necessary to alter the present Custom-house for the use of the United States Treasury and Assay Office.

Specifications for the work can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst., and the building can be examined any time during office hours until the 1st of April.

Proposals must be sealed and plainly indorsed, "Proposals for work upon the Custom-house;" be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer United States, on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock noon. S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge Treasury Department.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENGLAND.
IN CHANCERY.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, absent beyond the seas; and in the matter of the 36th George 3d, Chap. 52:

The said JOSEPH SHARRAD WOODS, a legatee under the will of Ann Youle, wife of John Youle, of No. 18 Kensington Gore, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1857, and also a legatee under the will of the said John Youle, who died on or about the 12th day of January, 1858, is, if living, or his issue, if he died leaving issue in the life-time of the said John Youle or the said Ann Youle respectively, or the legal personal representatives of the said Joseph Sharrad Woods, if he died subsequently thereto, are by their solicitors, on or before the 7th day of June, 1862, to come in and claim the said legacies at the Chambers of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, No. 12 Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex.

The said Joseph Sharrad Woods left London for New-York, in the United States of America, in the month of November, 1840, and his then occupation was that of a Commercial Traveler.

Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1862.
ROBERT W. PEAKE,
Ch. Clerk.
N. S. E. STEINBERG,
Solicitor for the Petitioner,
ROBERT WOODS,
No. 61 Watling-st.,
London.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,
by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—A special meeting of the Union will be held at 163 Bowery on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 29, on business connected with the annual Convention of the National Union. M. H. McNAMARA, President.
D. W. KIMBALL, Recording Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

FOR $1.—A WORK ENTITLED "THE WAY TO Fortune," setting forth certain modes of making money, with a gift, will be sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of the above amount. No one regrets investing in it. All should have it. The gifts vary in valuation from 25 cents to $10,000, according to schedule carefully arranged. The large gifts are as follows: one of $10,000, one of $8,000, one of $5,000, two of $2,000, five of $1,000, ten gold watches, valued at $100 each. Address Secretary of Savings Book Company, Box No. 432, Fishkill, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair, Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A PREACHER OF THE Gospel, having cured his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated Physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure, which proves successful in every case to those afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and he will send it, free of charge, to all who desire it, and will address DANIEL ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.: Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DIS- EASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DIS- EASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
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Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
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Second Cabin Passage.....60

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The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
The U. S. Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA.....SATURDAY, April 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP KARNAK, for Havana, *via* Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 11½ o'clock. E. CUNARD,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1862. No. 4 Bowling Green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the east, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty, (60,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 137, in a tin case."—Dated March 14, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-2aw3wS

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE WILL *agst* HANNAH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1862, through E. H. Ludlow, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty-six feet, thence southerly parallel with said Avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, March 24, 1862.
J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
mh 26-2aw 3wW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS, }
ALFRED TOBIAS, } Executors.
ISAAC HENDRICKS, }
m29-1aw6mS*

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S BEST BURglar and fire-proof safes, medium size, almost new Apply at No. 75 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
The Company opens on Monday in Boston.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) March 29, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12.
LAST AND GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the Academy $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Ticket offices at the Academy, Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell's, Wall-st., are open, where seats can be secured without extra charge in advance.
SECOND AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MME. D'ANGRI.
JOINT APPEARANCE OF KELLOGG AND D'ANGRI, on which occasion will be produced Donizetti's charming opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
with Miss Kellogg in her admirable rôle of Linda.
Mme. D'Angri as Pierotto.
Brignoli as Carlo; Mancusi as Antonio; Susini as Pretetto; Barili as Marchese.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Max Maretzek
Last appearance in New-York of
Señorita CUBAS, Señor XIMENES and Corps de Ballet.
GRAND SPANISH DIVERTISSEMENT.
Between the first and second acts a
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
Pas de Manteaux, by the Corps de Ballet.
After which,
SIGNORINA ISABEL CUBAS.
Will dance her celebrated National Spanish pas seul,
EL OLE.
After the Opera,
COMIC BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
Jota Avajousa.....by the Corps de Ballet
La Galegada....by Señorita CUBAS and Don XIMENES
Dance Comique, Des Galesca de Spain,
by Señorita CUBAS and Don XIMENES
Finale.....by the Principals and Corps de Ballet

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Début of Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, in
LA TRAVIATA.

Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON	as	Violetta.
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON	as	Alfredo.
VINCENZIO MORINO	as	Germond

With full orchestra and chorus under the direction of Herr Carl Anschutz.

At the request of many persons residing in Albany, Buffalo, Providence, &c., who have heretofore attended the performances of this troupe, and now stopping in the City, Miss B. will introduce, between the first and second acts, her much admired song of
CHERRY RIPE, in appropriate costume.
Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, No. 10 Wall-st.; St. Nicholas Hotel, and at the Academy of Music.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY.
Will be repeated, the elegant five-act Comedy by Colman, the Elder, entitled
THE JEALOUS WIFE,
which was so successfully performed to a crowded and brilliant auditory on Thursday last.

Mr. Oakly	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Major Oakly	Mr. Blake
Charles Oakly	Mr. Reynolds
Russet	Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Trinket	Mr. Floyd
Sir Harry Beagle	Mr. Young
Capt. O'Cutter	Mr. Norton
Mrs. Oakly	Mrs. Hoey
Lady Freelove	Miss Fanny Morant
Harriet	Mrs. Sloan
Toilet	Mrs. Reeves

MONDAY—First time here, Dion Bourcicault's Comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Scenery, furniture appointments, all appropriate and new, with a
FINE AND NOVEL CAST.
TUESDAY.—In consequence of its increasing popularity and attraction, Sheridan Knowles' five-act Comedy,
THE LOVE CHASE.
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.
SCHOOL OF REFORM.
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
And other Comedies are in preparation.

WINTER GARDEN.
REVIVAL OF THE OLD SENSATION.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME!
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
CAMILLE.

It is now five years since, at this very season, Matilda Heron, appearing for the first time in New-York in this character, clutched the dramatic diadem with a bound, and won from the entire press of city and of country the title of the Greatest Actress of our time. Her personation of Camille was acknowledged as the most splendid exhibition of intense passion, and of the depth of earnestness of woman's love ever presented on the stage. Night after night, for thirteen weeks, the house was crowded from pit to dome, and hundreds hung with terrible interest over the trials of the true but fallen woman, beautiful even in her fall.

Matilda Heron is still the same Matilda Heron!
Camille is still the same Camille!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. J. COLLINS.
THE COLLEEN BAWN, (Last time.)
THE LOAN OF A LOVER!
and
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
EILY O'CONNOR and GERTRUDE, (first time in New-York,) with songs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Myles NaCoppaleen and Morgan Rattler, (with songs,)
Mr. J. COLLINS

On MONDAY, March 31,
For twelve nights only,
THE GRAND COMBINATION
In a series of standard plays.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, 1862.
LAST NIGHT
of
J. WILKES BOOTH,
When, by particular and special request, he will appear in his great character of
RICHARD,
Supported by Mrs. FARREN and the entire company.

A GRAND CONCERT
Of One Hundred and Fifty Colored Juvenile Singers, will be given at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, March 31, in aid of the WEEKLY ANGLO-AFRICAN, and an effort to establish in this City a MECHANICAL SCHOOL for colored youths of both sexes. Tickets 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTIETH SEASON, 1861, 1862.
The public rehearsal, (No. 13,) will take place at IRVING HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra tickets, 50 cents each. By order,
J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MATINEE, THIS DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
WHALING VOYAGE,
EVERY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

GRAFULLA'S
SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
The Seventh Promenade Concert will take place at the Armory, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, 1862.
Tickets to be obtained of members of the regiment only.
No tickets sold nor money received at the door.

INTERESTING MATINEE.—MASTER DUDLEY WALLER, the young orator, only six years of age, assisted by his teacher, J. B. BROWNE, will give a matinée at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SATURDAY, March 29, 1862, commencing at 3 P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Pupils and children 15 cents.

MEXICO IN NEW-YORK.—SEÑOR MARRONIZ'S MUSEUM OF MEXICAN SCULPTURES IN WAX, the first collection of the kind in the world, is open DAY and EVENING, at No. 663 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, March 29, the great DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, No. 625 Broadway. No one should fail to see these great works for the last time. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

A TRIP TO MANASSAS.—THE REV DR. BELLOWS will give a charity lecture, at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock, describing a personal visit to Centreville and Manassas, immediately after their evacuation, and exhibit a few trophies from the field; tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at D. Appleton's book-store, Broadway; J. S. Miller No. 522 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hall & Son No. 543 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Chas. C. Simpson, No. 89 East 22d-st., and at the door on the evening of lecture.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5¾ o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, March 29, 1862.
GRAND GALA DAY.
THE CITY ALIVE WITH EXCITEMENT.
THE MILITARY FUNERAL
of the
RHODE ISLAND HEROES OF JULY, 1861,
Which takes place from the Astor House
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
Will call together thousands of our citizens, who will find
THE WINDOWS, BALCONIES and TOP
THE WINDOWS, BALCONIES and TOP
THE WINDOWS, BALCONIES and TOP
Of the Museum, which commands a full view of the scene,
THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY
THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY
THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY
To witness the grand
MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE
In honor of those noble men who
LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THEIR COUNTRY'S CAUSE.
To add to the attractions of the occasion,
THE SPLENDID DRAMA
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
Founded on one of the thrilling stories of the Arabian Nights' entertainments, will be produced,
In the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Also, will be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE WONDERFUL WHAT IS IT?
which has so long been an object of universal interest.
THIS IS HIS LAST DAY
at the Museum, or in New-York. Who will fail to see him?
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
COMMODORE NUTT!
THE $30,000 NUTT,
A mere shrimp of humanity, who sings patriotic and comic songs, dances the Schottische and "Sailor's Hornpipe," and gives the celebrated
GRECIAN STATUES.
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
or River Horse, from the River Nile in Egypt.
THE LIVING WHALE
from the Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive, weighing near 2,000 pounds.
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
Admission to all only 25 cts; Children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elisabeth-st.

MUSICAL.

WILSON'S PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY VENEERS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.
Mr. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st., N. Y.:
DEAR SIR: We take pleasure in stating that we have used your PATENT CUT ROSEWOOD VENEERS in our establishment, and that we are much pleased with them. They gave entire satisfaction in all respects, and we cheerfully recommend them to the trade. Very respectfully,
HAINES BROTHERS,
Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 334 2d-av.
Full assortment, cut from choice woods, for sale by S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

TENOR SINGER WANTED—FOR AN UPtown Dutch Reformed Church, on the 1st May next. This is not intended to invite proposals from everybody who can sing a Psalm tune—only those who have a good tenor voice, can read music at sight, and have sung in church. Address QUARTETTE CHOIR, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Saturday, March 1, the AURORA will leave New-York at 3¼ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping cars,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

FOR SALE—TWO DARK BAY PONIES, 12 hands high, perfectly gentle in double or single harness. Can be seen at Hawthorne's livery stable, corner of 28th-st. and 7th-av. Likewise a two-seated wagon and double harness; belongs with the ponies. GEO. W. SEE.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM-ENGINE OF 100 HORSE-power; also, 4 horse engine, a donkey-engine, a planing machine, drilling machine, 2 tubular boilers, 1 cylinder boiler, with flue; a quantity of belting, shafting, pullies, 4 carts, 100 wheelbarrows, and other articles used in brick-making; also a quantity of brick used in the kilns. The property can be seen on the brick-yard at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Inquire of BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 30 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WANTED—Not less than 25 horse power or more than 40; new or one that been used but a short time. Address R. K. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Proposed Amendment of the General Railroad Law—The Death of the Bill in the Senate—Discussion of the Assessment Bill in the Senate—Animated Debate on the Health Bill—Enlarging the Champlain Canal, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, March 28, 1862.

The Senate had quite a long and animated discussion, last evening, over a bill purporting to amend the General Railroad Act.

The bill provides that in cases where two-thirds of all persons named as grantees in any act heretofore passed, or hereafter to be passed, conferring a grant or franchise for railroad purposes, shall have the power to organize a company under the Act to carry out the franchise. Where any of the grantees refuse or fail to organize, it declares it lawful for any one or more of the grantees to apply to the Supreme Court for relief, the Court to appoint Commissioners, and thus organize.

Mr. Angel, in advocating the bill, could not but admire the astuteness of gentlemen in conjuring up objections to this bill. Their opposition would only give additional value to the fruits of corrupt legislation, such as they claim that of 1860 to have been. As the law now stands any one of the grantees, by an obstinate refusal to coöperate with the others, can block all action and perpetually defeat the building of the road. The design of this bill is to prevent any one grantee from doing this, either to subserve his own interests in other roads, or to extract money from his cograntees, and to permit the others to go forward and construct the roads.

Mr. Bell, *per contra*, thought the bill only an "enabling act" to consummate what was known as the Gridiron System of that corrupt session. There were Senators present who knew with what indecent haste the first bill was passed. All amendments to protect property owners, or compensate them, or to protect the people, were voted down, and the bill ordered to a third reading without delay or debate. If the bill is not intended to refer to those acts, why does the gentleman having it in charge object to the amendment now pending to prevent its application to railroads in cities and villages? He would not oppose chartering railroad corporations in the City of New-York, but he was opposed to giving away valuable franchises to men stationed all over the State, that they might speculate in their stocks. He voted for the freight and passenger road chartered at that time, because its charter has provisions which bring it within control of future legislation.

Mr. Ramsey proclaimed that the charge that Senators voted for those bills with corrupt motives was as false as unjust.

Mr. Bell intended to impugn no man's motives, but thought persons pressed those bills for purposes of speculation. Their history was notorious.

Mr. Ramsey went on to explain that this bill was simply intended to enable parties holding grants from the Legislature to go on and build their roads, despite the opposition of one or two factious grantees. He was surprised to hear the gentleman say what he had in regard to those bills being steeped in corruption. He should remember that four Senators beside himself voted for them.

Here quite a little passage occurred, Mr. Bell asking if Mr. Ramsey intended to imply that he voted for those bills, and Mr. Ramsey finally saying that he did. Mr. Bell then explained that he voted for one bill, which had a provision in it that the "Legislature may from time to time amend, repeal or modify the charter," while he voted against the other having no such provision. Mr. Murphy thought there were two sides in this matter of the grantees. The bill was not intended to prevent frauds on honest stockholders. They were the very ones who opposed the bill, and those who never paid a cent for the stock they hold, were the ones who wanted the bill. If the bill were not killed before, he would move, at the proper time, to amend by providing that the Company shall have no power to change their route, and the Legislature shall have power to amend, alter or repeal this act.

Mr. Ganson thought the Legislature of 1860 gave away forever the right of the Legislature to alter, amend or repeal the charter under the Gridiron act. The question was further debated at length, Messrs. Angel and Sandford supporting the bill, and Messrs. Folger, Bell and Pruyn arguing against it. Mr. Pruyn then moved to report progress for the purpose of offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That Senate bill No. 197 be referred to the Judiciary Committee; and if they shall be of the opinion that the franchises heretofore granted to individuals and referred to in the said act are not subject to legislative control, that they do then so frame or amend the said bill, that in case any such grantees shall avail themselves of its provisions, the rights and franchises held by them shall thereafter be held subject to the power of the Legislature to alter, amend or repeal any statute under which such franchises are held, and that said Committee do report thereon at an early day.

Progress was reported but leave was refused to sit again, thus killing the bill by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Angel, Clark, Cornell, Freer, Pruyn, Ramsey, Sanford, Smith, Woodruff—9.

Nays—Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Bradley, Connolly, Farrar, Folger, Ganson, Hutchinson, Little, Low, Montgomery, Murphy, Richards, Tobey, Truman, Young—16.

It will be seen that the Belt Railroad people do not find much sympathy in this Senate.

The time of the Assembly was occupied in the discussion of the Assessment bill, and more especially confined to the leading points of testing property, reaching personal property, and allowing no offsets for debts. The whole debate was promising, for laying aside all attempts at buncombe and political harangues, the members who spoke devoted themselves to the subject in hand. The thing looked business-like, and it must have rejoiced the heart of every one to have seen the members actually interested in the practical issues of the bill, instead of all sorts of side issues.

Mr. Alvord sustained his position at length, basing his argument upon the desirability of reaching a true estimate of personal property, and the difficulty of doing so if any offsets are allowed.

Mr. Phelps thought the present an unwise time to attempt such radical changes in the system of taxation—especially as the State burden of taxation was not likely to be much increased, while the General Government was about to lay a heavy direct tax, which would reach the very same items intended to be reached in this bill. He feared it would unsettle the credit of the State.

Mr. Stetson opposed the bill because he thought it would tend to impose a sort of double taxation, and because it required, in his estimation, the making up of inventories, which had never been the case heretofore in this State.

Mr. Neher advocated his amendments offered in the morning, looking to an avoidance of all discrimination between classes of men in making offsetts.

Mr. Pierce thought the question was not an abstract and untried one, and advocated the bill, with Mr. Neher's amendments incorporated, on the ground that the proposed system had been tried in many other States, and not found wanting.

Mr. Burr opposed any action, and thought the people would be just as well satisfied, if the subject of State taxation were suffered to remain in *statu quo*.

Mr. Scholefield's speech was on the humorous order. The honorable gentleman was fairly sunny with "*smiles*," and smilingly made a smiling speech to smiling members. He imagined that every class squirmed when *they* were touched—farmers, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, and all trades in turn—and to illustrate, imagined himself in all sorts of impossible positions, and his feelings therein, under the operation of the clause requiring him to make an exhibit of his affairs. He was satirically down on all croakers, and in favor of the bill. He closed with an earnest appeal to all to unite in perfecting the bill, in order that it might be presented as an acceptable sacrifice to the people.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made a special order for this evening.

The special order, being the Metropolitan Health bill, was postponed to allow the presentation of petitions. About half of the petitions bore either upon the Health bill or the Broadway Railroad. Nearly seventy-five petitions, I should judge at a rough guess, were presented against the Health bill, comprising from three to four thousand names, and it became evident that a hard fight was to be made against the bill. The animus of the opposition became speedily evident when Mr. Benedict moved to strike out the words "physician residing and practicing," with reference to the gentlemen residing in Richmond County. This amendment was intended to leave three laymen and four physicians on the Health Commission. In New-York and Kings Counties, part of the members are citizens, and the Health Officer being a physician and residing in Richmond, it was proposed to make the other member from that county a citizen. Immediately Mr. Ward, of your City, raised the cry of politics, and thought the bill was intended to "take bread out Democrats" and put it into the hands of Republicans—rather a disagreeable operation that to both parties; and I doubt if either would desire it. Mr. Smith, of your City, very properly rebuked the partisan position of his colleague, and that phase of the discussion was laid aside for the time at least. The amendment was carried. The next motion of importance was by Mr. Ogden, of Yates, proposing to give the appointing power to the Boards of Supervisors in New-York, Kings and Richmond Counties, instead of to the Governor, with the advice of the Senate.

Mr. Callahan offered a substitute for the whole section embodying Mr. Ogden's idea. Mr. Ogden offered his proposition, he said, without consultation with any one. Mr. Callahan immediately followed with his carefully prepared substitute. It is wonderful how minds of the same calibre and character run in the same channels. Messrs. Pringle, Phelps and Raymond opposed the amendments. Mr. Pringle combatted the idea that this was a local bill, and that therefore the appointment should be given to the Supervisors. He thought it of interest to the whole State. Mr. Phelps spoke generally in favor of the bill, and was severe in his remarks upon the abuses which now cluster around the Health System of the City.

Mr. Raymond showed how the selection would be partisan, contrary to the assertion of the gentleman from Yates, because, while the Board of Supervisors in New-York are not partisan, those in Kings and Richmond are, and that of New-York would be overridden by the others. He admitted that there were objections to placing the appointing power at Albany, but he thought it the best place that could be found. Messrs. Smith and Ogden replied, Mr. Smith defending the municipal authorities, and Mr. Ogden remonstrating against what he considered a centralization of power at Albany, his Democratic feathers standing out at all points like "quills upon the fretful porcupine."

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Payne, Porter, Andrus, Alvord, Stetson, discussing the Constitutional questions involved in the proposed mode of appointment. Mr. Raymond followed, showing how imperatively some change in the control of the health of New-York is demanded, how all attempts to do so have heretofore been defeated through influences not bearing upon the merits of the question, and how it was necessary that, to obtain an effective sanitary system, the various counties named should be combined into one district. He also referred to the constitutional question, and said that the question had been decided in the Supreme Court of the State, that officers appointed for a special district, of the kind contemplated, do not come under the provision of the Constitution relating to local county officers.

Various members continued the debate until after 1 o'clock, when progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

A communication was received from the State Engineer and Surveyor, in regard to enlarging the locks on Lake Champlain Canal, as a means of public defence, which is to be printed. It goes into the subject quite in detail, and upon the whole it is not favorable to the project. To make the gunboats available on the lakes, they must be transported through the Chamblay Canal, and through Canadian canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence, while it is not impossible that the proposed enlargement would divert transportation somewhat from the Erie Canal. The whole cost of the work is estimated at $3,770,190, including land damages.

From the same officer was received a communication in answer to Mr. Alvord's resolution of inquiry relative to the feasibility and expense of enlarging the locks of the Erie Canal for a like purpose. The reply is decidedly favorable, stating that the work can be done in the usual manner, without much impeding navigation, on the Erie Canal alone, for $2,815,900, and including also the Oswego Canal for $3,441,400. The total, you will see, is less than the cost of enlarging the Champlain Canal, while the object is in the one case perfectly secured, and in the other we are no better off after the thing is done than before, so far as *general* frontier defence is concerned. The Government Agent at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, as appears from a note from him, in one of the reports, thinks gunboats drawing seven feet when light, and nine feet when loaded, are as small as could be made available. The documents are of interest, and it is to be hoped that means will be taken to have them generally circulated.

The House begins to fairly see that its time for hard work is at hand, and it is holding sessions morning and evening steadily, and on Thursdays and Fridays special afternoon sessions on claim bills.

In the Senate this morning a report was received from Excise Commissioners of New-York, announcing the issue of nearly one thousand licenses, and the payment of nearly twenty thousand dollars into their hands for the same.

The bill incorporating the New-York Commercial Association was also passed; also, that amending the charter of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. This bill has now passed both Houses.

The bill providing for the payment of the Canal Enlargement debt was also passed. H.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

The afternoon session was devoted to claims. The evening session to the Assessment bill. The House decided almost unanimously to allow indebtedness as an offset to the amount of taxable personal property. The bill will receive further important amendments before it passes, and it is not unlikely to be defeated altogether. It meets but little favor.

The Metropolitan Health bill is regarded as certain to pass. No formidable opposition is expected. Rumors were current this morning that money had been offered for votes against it. All such attempts will be unavailing, nor will there be any party division upon it. Some of its strongest friends are Democrats.

The Broadway Railroad bill is considered dead.

No amendments of importance will be made to the charter.

The report of the Committee appointed last Winter to investigate street openings came in to-day. The testimony is very voluminous, and exposes very gross abuses. The report is very severe on the Corporation Counsel, who is charged with doing nothing in aiding street-openings, for which he receives $6,000. The whole cost of street-opening since 1850 has been $668,000. The report recommends the stringent interference of the Legislature, and the passage of laws reducing the expenses of street-openings; requiring the assent of two-thirds of property holders to opening any street, and declaring that Commissioners shall not receive over $100. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, March 28.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the general manufacturing law.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

Facilitating the closing up of the insolvent Mutual Insurance Company.

Correcting the abuses in New-York relative to relaying pavements; ordered to a third reading.

Correcting errors in the assessment of taxes, Brooklyn.

The President presented a communication from the New-York Commissioners of Excise, reporting nearly 1,000 licenses granted and $22,000 received therefor.

Mr. Bell noticed a bill for encouraging investments of small sums by the people in the State Stocks.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the New-York Commercial Association.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to Jurors and Justices Courts.

Amending the charter of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

Providing means for the payment of the Canal enlargement debt.

Mr. Robertson's Masonic Library bill. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order being the consideration of the Claim bills, several of which were considered and ordered to a third reading,

Mr. Hutchings presented a remonstrance against uniting Orleans and Monroe Counties into one Congressional District. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, March 28.

The Metropolitan Health bill was taken up as the special order, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tallman in the Chair.

Mr. Callahan offered a substitute for the bill, providing for the appointment of four citizens from New-York, two from Kings, and one from Richmond, by the Supervisors of the respective counties, who, with the State Health Officer, shall act as a Board of Health. Two of the citizens appointed from New-York, one from Kings, and one from Richmond, to be physicians. The bill also prescribes the mode of electing the same by the Supervisors.

Mr. Ogden supported the amendment, arguing that the offices were of a local character, and that they should be filled by the local authorities.

Mr. Raymond opposed the proposition, on the ground that the Supervisors of Kings and Richmond Counties were political bodies. The amendment would drag the question into a struggle with county politicians.

Mr. Ogden replied, contending that the Governor always selected men from his own political party to fill his appointments, and that such appointments always partake of his (the Governor's,) own political character.

Mr. Pryne argued that while the State was interested in the health of the Metropolitan District, the whole State were constituents of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Mr. Callahan inquired if these constituents would share the expenses of the Metropolitan Board?

Mr. Porter argued against the amendment and in favor of the original bill.

Mr. Phelps, as a representative from New-York, declared himself in favor of the original bill. As an abstract proposition, he was in favor of allowing local authorities to control local appointments, but reform was demanded in the Health Department of New-York City. It has been said this bill was drawn without regard to politics. He hoped so. He knew that Democrats had suffered from being displaced from the health offices, but they deserved to suffer. Instead of acting for the interest of the City, they had acted for their own interest. He knew that the bill deprived the officer at the Quarantine of the power to impose on commerce. The office deserved to be shorn from $120,000 a year down to $9,000. He (Phelps) knew how commerce had suffered from the action of the Quarantine officer, who had quarantined vessels with no infectious disease on board of them, for the sake of making profits on fresh provisions and lighterage to New-York. He (Phelps) believed that no man was more desirous of promoting the public interest than himself. He could not vote against a bill for political considerations. While anxious to adhere to his party in all proper matters, he was willing to cast it aside when a great reform like this was needed.

Mr. Raymond argued ably in support of the original bill.

Messrs. Smith, Loutrel, Kenney and O'Brien defended the authorities of New-York, and opposed the bill.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow.

A motion to defer it until Wednesday was defeated.

The bill will probably be ordered to a third reading.

The State Engineer reported that the expense of enlarging the Champlain Canal so as to admit of the passage of gunboats 150 feet long to Lake Champlain would be $3,770,190.

The report shows strongly the practicability and importance of the proposed improvement as a means of defence.

EVENING SESSION.

The Evening Session was occupied to debate the bill to amend the Assessment law. An interesting debate occurred on the question whether personal indebtedness should be allowed to set against personal property on the subject of taxation. Mr. Andrus spoke against the bill. The present Assessment law was sufficient, if the assessors do their duty, and the only offset for actual indebtedness on paper made by the person claiming the deduction be allowed.

Mr. Bartlett spoke against allowing deductions of personal indebtedness. He cited from the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio to sustain his position. If a merchant be allowed to deduct his indebtedness to jobbers, jobbers must be allowed to deduct indebtedness on the same to the English manufacturers. Goods would escape taxation altogether.

Mr. Pierce explained that deduction was only allowed for indebtedness to persons in the State.

Mr. Stetson argued against taxation on indebtedness. $100,000 may be all the property in one town, and this loaned on notes. That does not double the property of the town, and the taxation should not be doubled.

Mr. Neher objected to taxing debts, for it taxes the energy, enterprise and ambition. You tax a jobber on one side of the street who has $100,000 cash, the same as a jobber on the other side of the street who has obtained $100,000 credit. You crush out young men of enterprise everywhere in the State.

Mr. Seymour spoke against the offset, except for debts being liens on particular property subject to taxation.

Mr. Ludding favored setting off personal indebtedness from real estate, as well as from personal property.

Mr. Snyder opposed the whole bill as incongruous and incomplete. He favored an offset of debts of personal property. He desired to tax capital, not enterprise and energy. He deemed the present law, with a few modifications, sufficient.

A vote was then taken on the proposition allowing a deduction from personal property for personal indebtedness, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Phels spoke against the first feature of the bill, taxing foreign trade two per cent. in the City of New-York. If a cargo of coffee comes to New-York to be sold, it is to pay a tax. If the bill does allow foreign goods to come here to be sold without paying a tax of two per cent., the trade of New-York will be ruined. If the bill was rushed through in its present crude state, it will work a revolution in commerce and finance, and be ruinous to the country. A measure like this should be perfected by mature deliberation, by men conversant with all the interests involved. He should at the proper time move proper amendments, making the pressure equal in country and city, but he believed there would be no danger of its passing.

Mr. Raymond spoke against this provision at length.

After a long debate progress was reported, and the bill referred to a Committee of nine with instsructions to provide that mortgages shall be assessed on land and the amount of tax be repaid by the mortgagee.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

Fair for the Benefit of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—The ladies of Dr. Armitage's Church, in Fifth-avenue, are now holding their second fair in the large hall No. 500 Broadway. A debt still lingering over their church building is to be canceled, and they have thus far been encouraged in their labor by a generous patronage. The domestic and useful articles upon their tables are so blended with the more fanciful productions of taste as to render both doubly attractive. The "treasury" and "post-office" are enveloped in the most graceful disposition of our National colors, and inspire the patriotic visitors to a closer inspection of still greater charms which lurk half-concealed in their shadow. It is intended to close the fair on Monday, when some choice and expensive articles will be offered at a price far below their real value, while others, by generous contributors to a good cause, will be overrated. No raffling will take place.

Taxation of Domestic Manufactures.—The Boards of Trade of Boston and Philadelphia, have appointed Committees to inquire into the subject of taxation of domestic manufactures by Congress. Mr. Bigelow, of Lowell, Mass., will meet a few members of the Chamber of Commere to-day, at 12 o'clock, to confer with them on this subject. Those interested in domestic manufactures are desired to attend.

Fire under the Mercantile Bank.—About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Officer Schneider, of the Second Precinct, discovered a fire in the basement of the Mercantile Bank, at the corner of Broadway and John-street. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

Fire in Forty-first-street.—A fire occurred at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, in a small frame building in Forty-first-street near Lexington-avenue. About $150 damage was done to the building and contents. They were fully insured in City companies.

Death in a Tub.—A child, three years of age, named Amelia Houghton, whose parents reside at No. 343 East Houston-street, fell into a tub of water yesterday, during the absence of its mother from the room, and was drowned before assistance arrived.

Not a Victim.—Mr. D. B. Pike, reported as one of the victims of Mary Ann Jaggers, who borrowed money of various parties under false representations, writes to say that he was not a sufferer to the extent of $100, or any other sum.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, accompanied by P. Arnold and T. Burgess, of his Staff, arrived at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, and will return today with the bodies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou and Capt. Tower.

Gen. James T. Whitney, of Boston; Brig.-Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut; Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass.; Col. Allen, of Philadelphia; G. Harding, of Montreal; H. R. Hodges, from the Island of Barbadoes, and Mr. Dibble, of Michigan, are at the Everett House.

Gen. James, of Rhode Island; Gen. J. Gould, of Rochester; Jas. T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., and C. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. W. W. Welch, of Connecticut; Lieut. F. R. Shattuck, of the U. S. Signal Corps; Lieut.-Col. Steers, commanding the escort accompanying the bodies of the dead officers of the Rhode Island Regiment; J. S. Carew, of Norwich; Jas. D. Fessenden, of Portland, Me.; and L. Myers, of Santa Fé, New-Mexico, are at the Astor House.

Hon. L. B. Peck, of Vermont; Judge Robertson, of New-York; Dr. J. S. Delevan, of Albany; Mr. King, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Camp and Mr. Budden, of Montreal; Thomas Kennedy, of Scotland; Arthur M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; Geo. H. Anderson, of Cincinnati, and Dr. S. F. Mixer, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rose Terry, one of the popular contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly*, of Hartford; Dr. Fitzhugh of Geneva; S. G. Forster, of Hamilton, C. W., and W. S. Peterkins, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Eddy and Capt. M. Myer, of the U. S. Army; H. Q. Sanderson, of St. Louis; G. Northrop, of Key West, and J. M. Adams, of Hartford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

New Counterfeits.

Boston, Friday, March 28.

According to the regular descriptive list of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, sixteen entirely new counterfeit and altered bank notes were detected in circulation for the week ending March 28. Nine of these were on bills of banks in New-England; three in New-York; three in New-Jersey, and one in Indiana.

Academy of Music.—An artist like Mme. D'Angri—who made her *rentrée* here last evening—is needed at intervals, (the shorter the better,) to teach our younger favorites how to sing. It is no injustice to the latter to say that, compared with her, we have had no singer worth mentioning for some years. In execution she is perfect, doing all that can be done in musical phraseology with an intelligence and grace which cannot be excelled. Her reception, last evening, was all that could be desired—and the performance, on her part, left nothing to be wished for. The remaining distribution was good, but nearly all the artists seemed to be laboring under bronchial difficulties. Even Signor Brignoli seemed to be under the weather. Signor Mancusi infused much spirit into the part of *Figaro*, but vocally he was hardly capable of doing full justice to himself. Signor Susini was, as usual, out of voice, and an incumbrance to the opera from beginning to end. The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Max Maretzek, and acquitted itself excellently.

There will be a grand combination and closing matinée to-day, in which Miss Kellogg and Mme. D'Angri will take part. Donizetti's opera of "Linda di Chamounix" is selected for the occasion, and in the *divertissement*, Senorina Cubas and a *corps de ballet* will assist.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Arrival of the Bodies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou and Capt. Tower.

BODIES LYING IN STATE AT THE ASTOR HOUSE—NARRATIVE OF GOV. SPRAGUE'S VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD OF BULL RUN—THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Yesterday afternoon, the bodies of Col. Slocum, Maj. Ballou and Capt. Tower, who fell at the battle of Bull Run, arrived in Jersey City at 2 o'clock. The remains of the gallant men were at once transferred to the three hearses that were in waiting, two of which were drawn by two, and the other by four horses. On arriving at this City, Company A, of the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Capt. Tompkins, was in waiting to act as an escort to the Astor House, where the bodies will lie in state.

During the whole of yesterday the flags on the public buildings, hotels and the principal business establishments, were displayed at half-mast in honor of the dead heroes. Cortlandt-street, and Broadway from thence to the Astor House, was thronged with people to watch the mournful procession pass.

On arriving at the Astor House, the bodies were removed to parlors Nos. 9 and 10, where they are at present lying. The rooms are draped in mourning. At one end of the parlors is a canopy of black, from which is suspended the American flag. Under this the coffins are placed.

The public will be admitted from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. They will have to enter on Broadway and depart by the Vesey-street door. All the coffins are covered with American flags, and the ladies of the Astor House have strewn the lids with flowers.

To-day the remains of these gallant officers will be conveyed to Providence, Rhode Island, where they will be interred. The Seventy-first Regiment and Thirty-seventh Regiment will act as an escort, Gen. Hall having promulgated the following orders to that effect:

Heddquarters First Division N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, March 27, 1862.

Special Order.—The remains of the gallant and lamented Col. Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt. Tower, of the Twenty-seventh Rhode Island Militia, who fell while in the discharge of their duties at the battle of Bull Run, Va., on the 21st of July last, will arrive in this City on the morning of the 28th. Brig.-Gen. Spicer is hereby directed to order Col. Martin, of the Seventy-first Regiment, to detail one company of his command to receive the remains and escort them to the Astor House, and take charge of them until the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The funeral escort will consist of the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Martin, and the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Col. Roome.

The escort will assemble at the Park in front of the City Hall, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be under the command of Col. Martin.

The officers of the Division not on duty are invited to assemble in full uniform at the Astor House, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to unite in the funeral procession.

The line of march of the procession will be up Park-row to Chambers-street, up Chatham-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal to Broadway and down Broadway to the Battery.

By order of
WILLIAM HALL,
Brig.-Gen. commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
J. G. Herriott, Brigade Major.
T. W. Pearsall, A. D. C.

The Mayor, Common Council, non-commissioned officers of the Second Rhode Island Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. W. H. B. Steers, Sons of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire, will also take part in the procession. The Sons of the above-named States are requested to meet, at 2½ P. M., at the Astor House, in order to make arrangements.

Subjoined is a most interesting account, by a correspondent of the Belvidere *Press*, of the discovery of the bodies by Gov. Sprague, on the field of Bull Run:

"The cavalry pushed on over the Warrenton turnpike, while the Governor and staff went down to the memorable bridge where the second battery were obliged to leave their guns. The object of this visit was to see if any graves were thereabouts, as it was in the slaughter that occurred at this spot Capt. S. J. Smith is supposed to have lost his life. But no sign of a grave could be discovered; no marks of a burial were discovered in the vicinity, and the bridge itself was blown up and destroyed. The party then crossed the fields to the fording place near Sudley Church—there went through the stream, and joined the cavalry in the vicinity of the battle-field, near the little house to the left of the church where Slocum and Ballou died, and in the garden of which they were interred. Mr. Richardson at once recognized the spot, and pointed out the graves of the heroes, and the preparations for exhuming were at once commenced, under the direction of Mr. Coleman.

During this time, the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Clark and the remainder of his staff, rode in search of the place where poor Tower lay. And now occurs an incident which I am almost afraid to pen. It causes a shudder to hear or to relate, but it is true, alas! too true!

The party had but just commenced digging, the troopers had lifted out but one or two shovelsfull of earth, when a negro girl came down through the woods from a house near by on the hill, and watched the proceedings. Suddenly she came up by the side of the grave, and asked if they were not digging for Col. Slocum's body. On being answered in the affirmative, she said, 'You're too late; the Georgia Regiment have dug him up a good many weeks ago to procure his bones for trophies.' It sickens me to write the revolting account—that his body had been burned for this purpose, and finding the bones consume with the flesh, and the stench intolerable, they had thrown dirt on the fire to extinguish it.

She pointed out the place where the cannibal rites occurred, and there, in the midst of coal and cinders, the horror-stricken party saw verified the woman's almost incredible narration. She also guided the party to a spot a little further down on the banks of the brook, and in the water, stopped by a little clump of bushes, the blanket and shirt stripped from the body, were floating in the current. The calico shirt, from its pattern and figure, was at once pronounced by Mr. Richardson, who nursed him in his last moments, to be that of Maj. Ballou and not of Col. Slocum. After circumstances also proved that the Ghouls had mistaken the object of their vengeance, and that the fate intended for the remains of Col. Slocum, was received by those of the heroic and unfortunate Maj. Ballou.

I write this with a trembling hand and a burning heart. I would have spared you the pain of such a narration, but a calm, clear version of this fiendish outrage must be given, and sensibility laid aside for the moment.

The ashes and bones were gathered with scrupulous care, and wrapped in the blanket, were, with the clothes, laid carefully in the coffin.

The body of Col. Slocum was discovered to be unmutilated. It was enveloped in his blanket, and had been contained in a rude box. So well defined were the distinguished traits that none of the party failed to recognize instantly and with certainty the identity of the remains.

With uncovered heads the body was laid in the burial case, which in each case was marked with the name and date of disinterment.

For the purpose of gleaning further intelligence about this horrible affair, the Governor and Col. Arnold visited the house from whence the colored girl had issued, and there conversed with the occupants, who corroborated every word the girl had said. Mr. Coleman also made inquiries at another house in the neighborhood, and held a long conversation with a white woman on the premises, who had nursed our wounded at Sudley Church. She assured me that she herself had witnessed the whole affair, and had expostulated, begged and entreated that the dead should be held sacred, but the savages mocked at her; and then finding all endeavors useless, she had saved a lock of his hair and preserved it for his friends, who she was confident some day would appear, and this lock of hair she gave to Mr. Coleman. The men who performed this hellish deed were members of the Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, and it will be remembered that it was the Georgia regiments that the Second Rhode Island had met and vanquished on the battle-field.

On through the woods again, across brooks the horses waded and floundered, the mire was deep and night had set in, but on went the little band, until the cavalcade emerged on the battle-ground of Bull Run. The tired horses, shivering and trembling, were picketed to the fences, and by the flaring candles, for no lanterns were to be obtained, the search was commenced for Capt. Tower at 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Clark, by looking from a window in the house where he lay wounded on the day of battle, and now occupied by Mr. Mathews, pointed out the spot where the Captain was interred.

The ground was wet and marshy, and as often as a spadeful of earth was thrown from the grave the water would trickle in.

The work was therefore reluctantly deferred until the morrow, and the party, tired and mournful, clustered in the little white hospital building in which our wounded men were carried on the 21st of July. All wrapped themselves in their blankets, and, with saddles for pillows, sought repose on the hard floor.

On the morning of Saturday the water stood in pools on the surface of the ground—for it had rained heavily in the night, and a ditch was dug around the graves to facilitate digging, and the bodies were again uncovered.

The dead were all found buried with their faces downward as a mark of foul indignity, and thus lay in "one red burial blent." Poor fellows! the tears gushed from the eyes of the troopers as they reverently gazed upon their dead comrades in arms.

The body of Capt. Tower was identified by Col. Arnold, who stood by the side of the grave, and who was one of the most earnest amongst all the saddened group in his endeavors to recognize his remains. It is a matter of congratulation that, guided by the directions of Messrs. Richardson and Clark, the precise locality of each of the remains recovered was satisfactorily determined, and it is to be regretted that the parties whom, as I am informed, left Rhode Island for the purpose of identifying the remains of Lieut. Prescott, failed, for some reason, to join this expedition, and consequently no guide was at hand to aid in finding his remains."

[Advertisement.]

The grand military funeral to-day from the Astor House will be seen to good advantage from the windows, balconies and top of Barnum's Museum. See Barnum's advertisement under Amusement head.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers are warned in time: Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease, occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

The Rule of Beauty.—The surest way to make one's self look handsome now-a-days, is to wear one of Knox's new Spring Hats, which seem to become almost any style of face. No. 212 Broadway is the gentlemen's headquarters just now, whence they march forth under the handsomest of beavers.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP

Is the best in use for all family purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere. Manufactured by James Pyle, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 51 | Sun sets.... 6 21 | Moon rises... 5 25
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 23 | Gov. Island. 8 12 | Hell Gate.... 9 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Cleator, Leachbrook, Liverpool, Walden & Booth; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Rufus Choate, Rich, Boston, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Fearless, Holt, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co; Essex, (Br.,) Klatt, Falmouth, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; John Bartram, (Hamb.,) Knudsen, Hamburg, Robert M Sloman & Edie.

Barks Lucine, (Brem.,) Von Harten, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Depesche, (Pruss.,) Hartmann, Lisbon, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Indian Belle, Tenney, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs L. M. Merrill, Berry, Portland, J. E. Ward & Co.; John Butler, (Br.,) Knowles, Havana, H. G. Smith; Maria, Morgan, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.; Sarah J. Stuart, (Br.,) Blauvelt, Porto Cabello, Boyd & Hincken; Hope, (Br.,) Fader, Barbados, Middleton & Co.; Addy Swift, Avery, St. Thomas, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Curinea, Hickborn, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Zouave, Foster, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; Anna Gardner, Knowles, Havana, H. G. Smith; R. L. Tay, Shephard, Alexandria, Baker & Dayton; Sea Breeze, (Br.,) McDonough, Montevideo, Silas Burrows; Franklin Bell, Robinson, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; Chief, Norris, Port Royal, master; Essex, Post, Philadelphia; O. C. Acken, Peck, Stamford; Geo. S. Adams, Fisk, Nuevitas, Peck & Church; L. P. Godwin, Hobbie, New-Haven, R. Sanford; Isabella, Faulklin, Southport, Dayton & Co.; E. Smith, Snow, Port Maria, Leaycraft & Co

Arrived.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 27th inst., at 10 A. M., passed a fore-and-aft schr. sunk 1½ miles S. E, of Hedge Fence Buoy, Nantucket Shoals, masthead out of water.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Weston Merritt, (of Waldoboro,) Robinson, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Passed Cape Clear Feb. 8. Feb. 17, lat. 45, lon. 36 20, had a heavy gale from W. to W. N. W., which lasted 7 ds., and during that time lay to under close-reefed maintopsail. Feb. 18, saw the ship Wellington, Barstow, from Liverpool for New-York. Feb. 21, in a heavy gale, shipped a sea, which started cutwater and split foresail; stove forward house; washed the booby hatch and binnacle overboard; stove 2 boats and wheel-house, and capsized everything moveable about deck. Feb. 25, saw ship Wellington again. March 17, Dennis Spillmann, of New-Haven, fell from aloft and was killed. Has had heavy westerly gales from lon. 36; been 23 ds. W. of the Banks, and 8 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Ship Julia Lawrence, (of Rockland,) Spear, Havre Feb. 22, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. March 6, lat. 40 30, lon. 56, while lying to in a gale from N. W., carried away the rudder-head. Has had strong N. W. gales the 11 ds.

Ship Fanny Fern, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fletcher, Belfast 49 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Ship Reporter, (of Boston,) Howes, London Feb. 26, in ballast to W. F. Weld & Co., of Boston.

Bark Golden Rule, Whiteberry, Aspinwall March 14, with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig J. W. Johnson, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Arroyo, P. R., March 14, with sugar to Wheelwright & Co. March 18, lat. 28 54, lon. 68 40, spoke U. S. bark Lady Jane Vanwith, cruising, all well.

Brig Lizzie Treat, (of Calais,) Jameison, Zaza March 13, with sugar to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig St. Vincent, (Br., of Arichat,) Jones, Arichat 12 ds., with coal to B. F. Small.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, Montevideo Jan. 28, via St. Thomas and East Caicos, T. I., with salt to Merrill & Abbott. Sld. in co. with bark Malvina, for St. Thomas.

Schr. T. N. Steelman, ——, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Mangum, Whalen, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

March 27—Ships Corra Linn, Glasgow; Panama, Liverpool; Belle of the Ocean, Liverpool. Barks S. W. Pike, Dublin; Henry Trowbridge, Barbados; Leesburgh, (Br.,) London; Bonita, St. Domingo. Schrs. Eliza, (Br.,) Halifax; Inkermann, (Br.,) Halifax.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28—Arr. barks Telegraph, Riga; Sebra Crocker, Cienfuegos; brigs Fasher, St. Marks; Daniel Boone, Cienfuegos; C. H. Frost, Sagua; schrs. Myrover, Leghorn; Fearless, Nicaragua.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Star is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The steamship Champion, of the California line, is also on the Great Balance Dock for examination.

Southampton, March 10.—On the 5th inst., during a heavy gale from S. W., the bark Sarah Park, of Bangor, Me., Capt. Vaughan, was driven ashore one mile below Hurst Castle, just abreast of the Needles. She will probably be got off on the 14th inst., as the tides will be the highest. If got off she will require putting on the dock and receive a general overhauling. She is in ballast, bound to Cardiff, to load for Genoa.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

Cardiff, March 10.—The brig Ada, from Montevideo for Falmouth, on the night of the 4th inst., being extremely dark, with a severe storm, accompanied by sleet, came in collision with Br. brig Brill, which struck her in the bow with so much force as to cause her to sink in 20 minutes. The captain and crew saved nothing, barely escaping with their lives, for the Brill was so much injured that after throwing overboard a part of cargo, she could scarcely be kept afloat by both crews hard at work at the pumps till she arrived at this port. A purse will be made up for the captain, who will proceed to Liverpool and thence to New-York.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

J. D. Lincoln—brig, steering S., was passed, March 24, lat. 37, lon. 74 30.

Pico—brig, from Boston, strg. for Turks Island Passage, March 18, lat. 22 45, lon. 21 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Jan. 28, ship Elise Preble, for Liverpool; Princeton, Mamack, do., ldg.; barks Dublin, Huntley, from Brazil, dischg.; H. A. Stevenson, Harden, from Cadiz, do.; Charles B. Truart, Seville, ldg.; Salicia, Bursley, dischg.; barkantines Addison Child, Smith, hence, wtg.; Clyde, Coffin, dischg.; Mary Lucretia, Bowers, fm. Cadiz, wtg.; brig G. A. Jones, do., dischg.; schr, Justine Bandle, from Rio Grande, do.

At Zaza, March 13, bark G. A. Phillips, from St. Thomas, dischg. The schr. May, for New-York, sld. March 11.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 14, Br. brig Clyde, Campbell, for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR

WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,

WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so NEAT, CHEAP and CONVENIENT a Night Light for the bed-chamber is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP for burning Wax Night Lights; a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned to give only a faint light in the room. For sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place,
corner 4th-av., New-York.

SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting held at the Astor House last evening, it was

Resolved, That all Sons of Rhode Island, resident in New-York and vicinity, and all who are temporarily in the City, are cordially invited to meet at the Astor House, at 2½ o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, to join in the sad rites in honor of the remains of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou and Capt. Tower, brave men and true soldiers, who fell at their posts of duty upon the field of Bull Run.

RANDALL H. GREENE, Chairman.
Allen I. Ormsbee, Secretary.
New-York, March 29, 1862.

DODWORTH'S STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
STUDIOS TO LET.
Large room on second floor, corner Broadway and 26th st, suitable for business or school.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH LIGHT rooms, in the buildings Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Greene-st. Stores, basements, &c. Inquire in office No. 39.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERYTHING

that legitimately belongs to a Great Newspaper will give zest to the columns of the

TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

The immediate topics of the hour will be discussed in its Editorials; the Fire Department intelligence will include the names of all the firemen who have joined the army; full reports of recent exciting criminal trials at home and abroad will appear in its columns; its sketches and novelettes will be of an unusually interesting character; the Table Talk and the Disbanded Volunteer, witty, humorous, quaint and original; the shipping, local, financial, market and general news, fuller than in any other journal, while the number as a whole will be a first-rate sample of the BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER ever published in America, and which has now reached a circulation AHEAD BY THOUSANDS OF THE CONJOINED EDITIONS OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS.

THE GAP IN JOURNALISM,
BETWEEN SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FILLED BY
THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

A vast amount of news is always crowded into Saturday. The whole of it, come from what point it may, is swept into the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, which are not closed until Four O'clock on Sunday Morning. Nor is it a meagre skeleton of events which it presents to the reader, seated at his breakfast table, three hours thereafter. The local news is fuller and more comprehensive than that of any other paper published on that day. Every Sunday it outstrips all competition in its City intelligence, its ship news, its reports of markets, its financial summary. Indefatigable and competent news-gatherers are employed in its reporting department, and they are singularly fortunate in securing the latest, most copious and most authentic information on all subjects of local interest, as a comparison of its City columns with those of any and every other paper issued on Sunday will satisfactorily demonstrate. Reader, make the comparison for yourself to-morrow. Whatever has occurred worth noting, in New-York and the adjacent cities, between the hour at which this advertisement meets your eye and daybreak to-morrow morning, you will find in the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. If you are a fireman, a member of any public association or society, a broker, a merchant, a magistrate, a politician, or connected in any way with any public movement, you will see that your special object of interest has not been neglected? Are you a man of leisure? If so, you will find in the critiques on amusements a guide to those most worthy of intelligent patronage? Have you, like our excellent President, a proclivity to Wit and Humor, you will meet with the cream of both in the Table Talk. Is dry, quaint Satire to your taste, you may feast on it in the undercurrent of sarcasm that gives a double meaning to the cynical letters of A Disbanded Volunteer. If a literary man, you will admit, in glancing over the admirable original sketches, novellettes, &c., that the best class of American periodical literature is not confined to the leading magazines. If you are an amateur in manly sports, the chronicle of leading events in the sporting world will post you up in that department. If you relish those peeps behind the scenes of domestic life, which extraordinary trials sometimes afford, your curiosity will be gratified in the department devoted to that feature. You will see how our soldiers enjoy life in the camp and the field, by referring to the army correspondence, while the spicy editorials will keep you *au courant* with all the leading topics of the day. The TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, up to FOUR O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING, will place you as nearly in contact with important events in progress all over the world as it is possible for LIGHTNING COMMUNICATION and a LIGHTNING PRESS to bring you.

All these advantages, and many others not here enumerated, will be afforded you by the SUNDAY MERCURY, a Live Newspaper of the Largest Calibre and the Highest Class, with a CIRCULATION EXCEEDING THE JOINT ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS, and costing ONLY FOUR CENTS.

FUN FOR THE MORNING MEAL.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY,
OF TO-MORROW,
WILL PRESENT IN ITS TABLE-TALK
SOME DELICIOUS
LITERARY RELISHES FOR THE BREAKFAST-TABLE.

The pungent pepper of satire, the attic salt of wit, and the sauce of genuine American humor, will render its good things a perfect feast for all to whom food for laughter is acceptable. Look over the Bill of Fare.

"The Last Battle" is fought in a style that proves the pen is "some" as well as the sword, so far as point is concerned.

"An Essay for Gentlemen" might have been written by Lord Chesterfield, but it wasn't. It treats of Bayards and Tailors, but has no reference whatever to Bayard Taylor.

"Modern Strategy" is the subject upon which Orpheus C. Kerr, inimitable and irrepressible, lays himself out. The remarks of the General of the Mackerel Brigade touching the best method of getting into a house with an umbrella, are at once concise and practical, and Capt. Bob Shorty's new style of manœuvering is described in a manner that cannot fail to interest the great strategists of the age.

"From a Female Rebel" there is a wormwoodish poem on Mrs. Lincoln's Ball, written in hexameters. It is spiteful and vixenish to the last degree. Author unknown. Perhaps Mrs. Greenhow, or the lately liberated friend of the "French Lady."

"Nearer, One Day," by Miss Sarah Sumner Lewis, is in a different and much more exemplary vein, and it may be doubtful whether anything will be heard in church to-morrow more appropriate to the day.

Some wiseacres have described man as the cooking animal, others as the weeping animal, but Table Talk is mainly addressed to him as the Laughing Animal, and the way some of its contributors tickle the risibles of the human race is a caution to all vinegar Christians, who think Sunday was ordained, like "man's inhumanity to man," to "make countless thousands mourn."

Be it understood that the SUNDAY MERCURY, comprising all the latest news by lightning telegraph, up to 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, together with everything that gives zest to a vigorous, ALL ALIVE NEWSPAPER, is designed to make its readers merry and wise, instead of sour and sanctimonious; and that, from some cause or causes, which the public must guess for themselves, its regular edition EXCEEDS THE JOINT ISSUES OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS BY SOME THOUSANDS—a fact susceptible of proof from its books and press-room, which are open to the inspection of all the world. Finally, its price is Four Cents.

THE GREAT REBELLION
AND
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Among the adult millions of the North, is there one individual who is not looking eagerly for the Latest War News? *Not one.* Keeping this fact in view, the SUNDAY MERCURY spares no effort, no expense, to give the fullest and the freshest intelligence from our armies, publishing everything of interest which can be published without detriment to the public service. So far it has left competition in the rear, without having once transcended the rule laid down by the War Department. Its army correspondence is of the most varied description, and presents such a picture of camp life in all its phases as is not furnished by any other journal in the country.

Thousands who have friends in the service have found out through the columns devoted to this special department, where they are and what they are doing.

The LIGHTNING WAR DISPATCHES published in the SUNDAY MERCURY, are the very latest received in the City by any journal, as the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER does not go to press until nearly dawn on Sunday. In addition to this grand feature, it comprises the fullest intelligence coming within the scope of a leading newspaper, together with the distinctive excellencies of a first-rate literary periodical. To advertisers it presents the opportunity to reach MORE READERS THAN CAN BE REACHED BY ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS COMBINED, at about the same rates as they charge individually.

LIGHTNING NEWS
AND A
LIGHTNING PRESS.
THE VERY LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
WILL BE FOUND IN
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER
IN TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY

hazards a few opinions on the propriety of gaining victories on Sunday in preference to being "nockt into the middle of next week," in consequence of shirking a collision on pious grounds. Also, the Disbanded's experiences at the Battle of Strasburgh.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious exercises on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Lecture by Dr. W. H. Atkinson. Meeting at 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Lecture in the evening by a lady. Subject—*The Difference between Religion and Theology*. Collection taken up to defray expenses. MONDAY EVENING—Lecture and Conference. Subject—*Physical Regeneration*. TUESDAY EVENING—Sociable from 8 to 11 P. M. Admittance for a gentleman, including one or two ladies, 25 cts.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—NEW TERMINUS—JAMES SLIP FERRY AND 34TH-ST. FERRY, on and after FRIDAY, March 28.—Time of leaving James Slip Ferry, will be same as time table when steamer *Mattano* connected with the Railroad.

TO LET—AT NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, opposite Academy of Music; large parlor, with bay window, and bed-room attached, with fire, water and gas; $4 per week. Also, a number of good studios, at low prices.

FOR SALE—IN JERSEY CITY, A HOUSE AND lot; the house contains all the modern improvements, and near the ferry; or will exchange for a farm within 20 miles of New-York City and near a railroad dépôt; also, three lots on 68th-st., near Broadway. Terms very easy. For further particulars, apply to the owner, No. 75 West-st., New-York.

PIPE! PIPE! PIPE! PIPE!—IRON PIPE, sinks and plumbers' iron castings in general, at low prices, at A. & E. B. BRADY'S Foundry, Nos. 37 to 43 Greene st.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 28 cents, (silver.) Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.